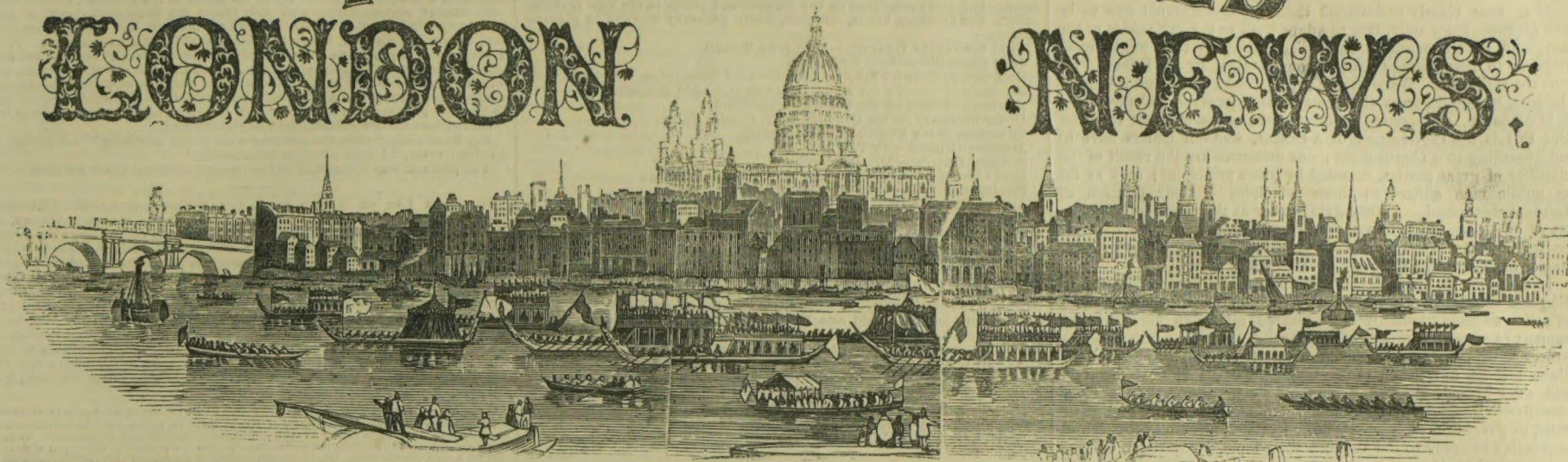


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 189.—Vol. VII.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE FALL OF THE MINISTRY

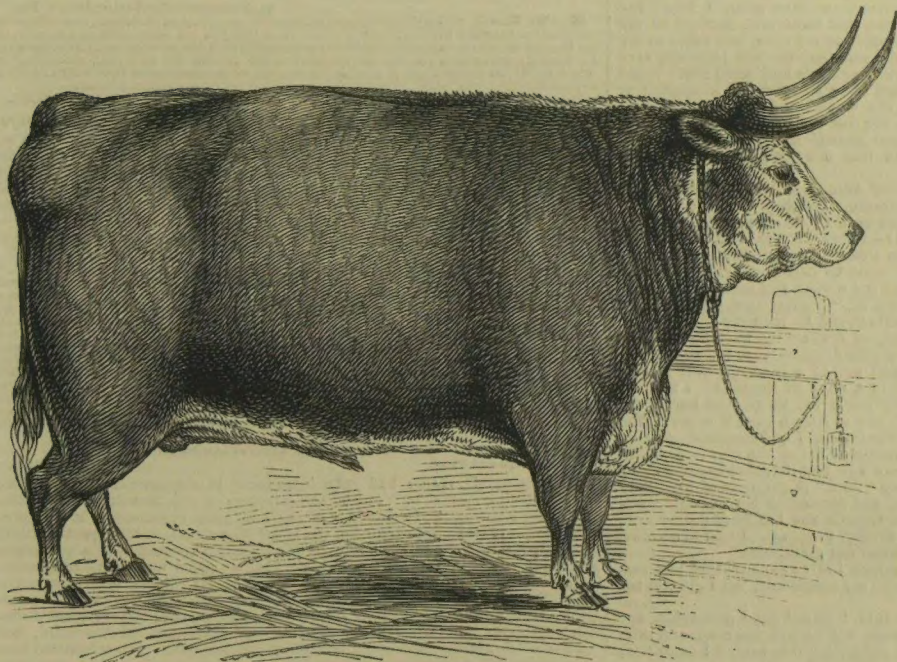
THE Ministry of Sir Robert Peel is at an end : the Cabinet has collectively resigned the seals of office, and that resignation has been accepted by Her Majesty. Thus have ended all the doubts and divisions indicated by frequent councils without fixed resolves; a majority of Sir Robert Peel's colleagues could not bring themselves to forget that they were elected by the country, and placed in office, to maintain the protective system. The Leader might see, in the exigencies of the time, a sufficient cause for forgetting past opinions and reversing former declarations; but, more sensitive to the charge of inconsistency, or less clearly seeing the difficulties of the hour, his followers waver, doubt, desert, and, finally, oppose him. After practically existing as a Conservative Ministry governing upon Opposition principles, and passing Whig and more than Whig measures, they at last think it time to stop. Mere expediency and the pressure of circumstances for once come into conflict with principles, a host of pledges, volumes of by-gone speeches, and old promises—the price of popular support on the hustings, and principle and the pledges prevail; the Protective Ministry of 1841

fall in 1845, round the flag under which they carried the intrenchments of office. The many tamperings with the integrity of that standard are at an end; the alteration of the scale, the removal of prohibitive duties, the revision of the tariff, shook the faith of the bulk of the party, but it may now be reassured: the Leader, willing to complete the work he had begun, is paralysed by the open desertion of his supporters, and gives up his command; the secession of the Chief dissolves the body, and it now remains to be seen what new combinations of men and parties will succeed it.

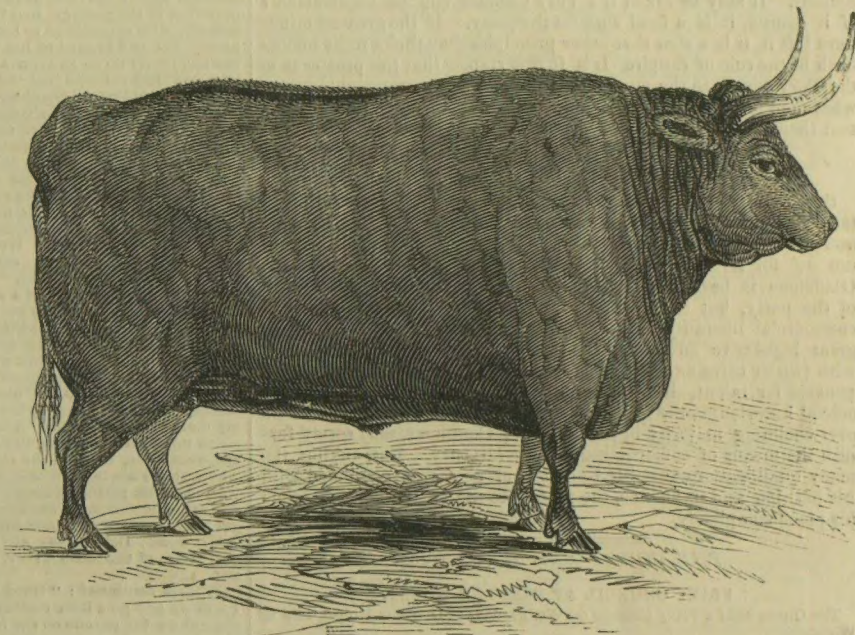
For the sake of seeing principles fairly tried and tested, we are not sorry to find the crisis produced. We have a respect and admiration of consistency, and can perceive the advantage of having our Governments framed on some certain and distinct foundation. But every year since the accession of the present Ministry has witnessed some violation of the compact between the constituency of England and the majority of their representatives in Parliament. All that the Government has done it may have been necessary to do; its measures may have been wise, or rather, as the better word, expedient. But if we count principles as anything—if we accept

pledges as binding—if we are to take the past conduct of individuals as an index or their policy in the future—the Conservative Ministry did not consist of the men who ought to have sanctioned, still less originated, the changes they effected. If the policy of their opponents was right, if no other was possible, they should not have obstructed it; if it was wrong, they ought never to have adopted and made it their own,—in some points even exceeding the example. This, however, has been done; and we have had the curious spectacle of a Ministry proposing measures which might all have issued from their political foes—a Minister addressing himself for support, not to his friends, but his opponents, eliciting the cheers of the hostile host in front, his own chosen band looking on in blank silence behind him. This was an anomalous state of things; and, like all departures from the ordinary and natural conditions, whether in political or physical life, was unhealthy. The crisis comes when the opposing force takes up a position of its own; and, unable to drag his own party with him, equally unable to catch the support of the adversary, the Leader who has engaged in this clever, and, for a time, successful cross-play of parties, falls

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE.



MR. R. M. LAYTON'S 4 YRS. 8 MO. OLD HEREFORD OX.—1st. PRIZE, £20.—FIRST CLASS.—AND SILVER MEDAL AND GOLD MEDAL.

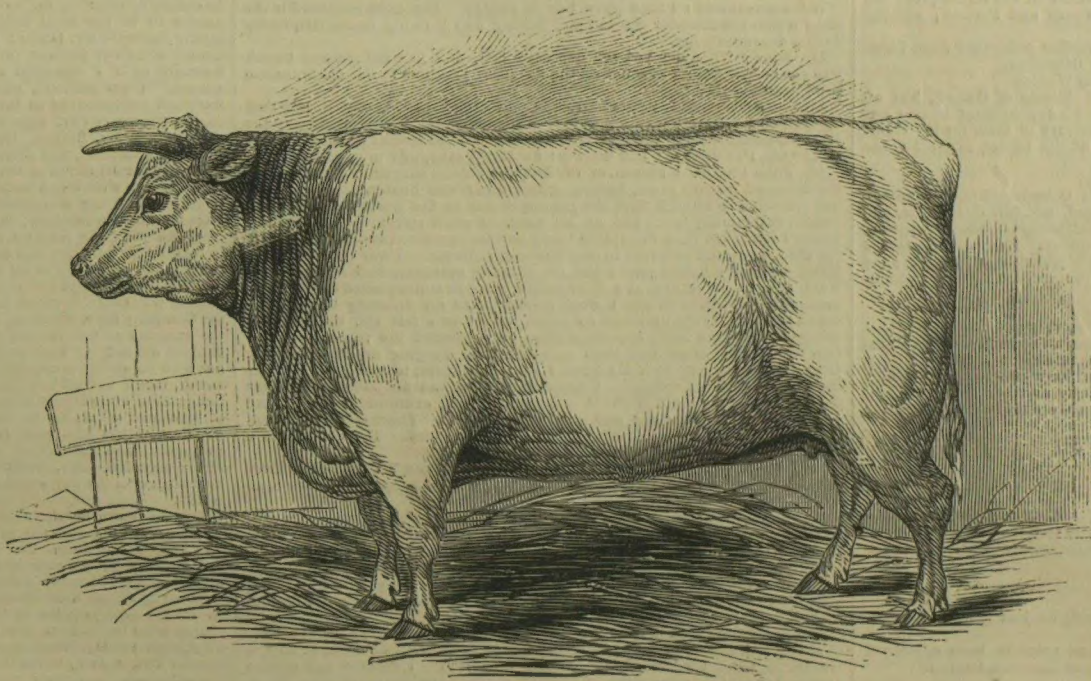


MR. T. W. FOURACRE'S 3 YRS. 11 MO. OLD DEVON STEER.—1st. PRIZE, £30.—SECOND CLASS.—AND SILVER MEDAL.

On Wednesday commenced the annual exhibition of this society. Within the last few years the Smithfield Club has certainly acquired a standing which it had at no former period of its existence; the cattle shows have, indeed, attracted sufficient attention, and commanded animals from individuals celebrated for their breeding and feeding talents, to rank it with many of longer standing in the country. Last year's show was certainly the finest, both in point of number and quality of animals exhibited, and it is no blame to the managers of the club that the exhibition this year is inferior in both respects.

Numerically, the show of oxen, cows, and heifers, is somewhat less than last year, while that of sheep and pigs is decidedly larger. We think, also, that, on the whole, there is little or no improvement in the former, while the latter, especially the pigs, are somewhat better.

A single glance at symmetry told the most unpractised eye that mere bulk was not the only criterion in the opinion of the judges—whose impartiality may be presumed from the fact, that His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been unsuccessful with his pigs this year, the contrary having been the case on the previous occasion. The justice of this award could not be questioned when the comparison was made. On one side nestled the Prince's pigs, magnificent specimens both of fat and of cleanliness, but absolutely gasping for breath; while opposite lay the successful first prizemen, "Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs," who have been fed on "buckwheat, barley, peameal, and milk," and both in their breathing and their movements indicated that they were at once healthier and handsomer.



MR. W. TAINDER'S 3 YRS. 10 MO. OLD DURHAM HEIFER.—FIRST PRIZE £20.—SIXTH CLASS.—AND SILVER MEDAL AND GOLD MEDAL.

His Royal Highness, though he has failed in his pigs, has proved successful, for the first time, in his cattle. He exhibits a beautiful short horned ox, three years and ten months old, which has been fed on cake, turnips, tares, hay, meal, and potatoes. This has obtained the second prize of £10 in the first class. The first prize and the gold and silver medals were obtained by a splendid four years and eight months Hereford ox, whose symmetrical shape will be made familiar to the United Kingdom, by means of our Journal, long after its carcass has disappeared from the butcher's shop. On the whole, the contrasts in the breeds are strikingly brought out; short horns and long horns repose tranquilly side by side; the dun red of the Hereford tints, the jet black of the Highland; the long back, the rotund body, the majestic neck, the restless eye, and the occasional toss of the head, all indicate at once different natures and temperaments, and a perfect consciousness on the part of the most impatient that they feel themselves in any position but their natural one.

There are certainly some very fine animals, well shaped and well fed, which cannot but strike any agriculturist, and there are some which we think might have fairly been classed amongst the extra stock which are here placed along with the prizes. The Sheep are numerous as last year, and in appearance very fine. The Southdowns are numerous and good, equally so the Leicester and cross breeds.

During Tuesday the "judges," Mr. J. Parkinson, Mr. E. L. Franklin, and

(Continued on page 375.)

though commanding an absolute majority. It is a lesson of political retribution.

If it were clearly understood that the Government was to be one of expediency only, free to adapt itself to the difficulties of the day, and frame measures exactly according as they might seem required to meet them, then the course taken by Sir Robert Peel was the right one. Without any predilections, free from all ties of the past, he could survey the present, as a general looks over the field of battle, and orders the movements as the moment requires. But this is the Government of a Despot, and our Rulers have to act according to a Constitution; our measures are the result of the conflicts of great parties, actuated by great principles; only as far as public men adhere to those principles is their position as Leaders recognised. If they gain power as the champions of one set of opinions, and use that power to promote measures founded on opinions exactly opposite, it is a political immorality; sure, sooner or later, to be fully expiated,—as it is now.

If the great Conservative, Protective, and Protestant Party of England had placed Sir Robert Peel at their head, with freedom of action to do individually as he pleased, giving an unconditional support to whatever he might do, repaid by seeing him the dispenser of all office and patronage, then they could not have complained, if he did lessen protection, endow the Romish Church, and show himself altogether more of an innovator than a Conservative. But the party did not do this; they made him their chief, to govern on their principles. If those principles are found impossible to apply to the age and the people, he is right to give them up; but then, for him, government becomes impossible. Certain measures may be proper, but they are not proper for him; he was called to a quite different work; was trusted to do that work, and no other; and, by attempting to force, or persuade, his supporters to do what they must have felt it a violation of conscience to do, he first weakened his hold on them, and has now lost it altogether. We know that the late Premier has always claimed for himself perfect liberty of action in proposing such measures "as he believed to be conducive to the public weal," he would never, he said, hold office to carry other men's opinions into effect. But there was a previous compact, which he did not allude to—he was not at liberty to propose measures diametrically opposed to his avowed principles. This was the limit to his freedom of action; and, besides, he did carry other men's opinions into effect, with the aggravated circumstance, that they were the opinions of his opponents, instead of those of his own party. The policy of expediency, and measures and men, has now had a fair trial, and breaks down of itself, from the impossibility of a large and influential party long continuing to violate its political conscience; the alternative is a return to principles, as the basis of Government; and the question now is—how can it be effected?

With the present Parliament a Whig Ministry is impossible. The Government then must be reconstructed from the majority of the Cabinet from which Peel seceded, and the Conservative party in both houses of Parliament. The effect of the reconstruction will probably be to give the Cabinet a more decided and Tory cast; this, from the position assumed by the Whig leaders, denoted by the recent declarations of Russell, Morpeth, and Macaulay, will place parties in a more distinct and decided opposition—for of late they have seemed approaching. But this is the natural effect of a stand made upon principle; men know where they are and what they are doing, and parties must stand or fall by their real strength instead of being blended together by strange and unwonted combinations. It may be asked if a Tory Cabinet can be constructed? If it cannot, it is a fatal sign for the party. If the greatest minds have left it, it is a sign that other principles than theirs must henceforth be the rule of Empire. It is in this respect that the prospects of the Tory party are the most unsatisfactory. It is impossible to say what men occasion and opportunity may not bring forth, but at present there is neither an equal nor a successor to Peel;

another of his fathom they have not;
To lead their business.

Stanley would seem the proximate leader; but he is wanting in temper, and is besides in the Upper House, while the Premier now is almost necessarily in the Commons. Graham would not do, for he has been both a Whig and a Corn-law repealer. Gladstone is beyond all question the most able man in the ranks of the party, but is implicated in the Tariff, and committed to commercial liberality, as deeply as Peel. Indeed the dearth of great legislative and senatorial talent on the Conservative side, with two or three exceptions, is remarkable; yet if rank can compensate for talent, if wealth may make up for application and official knowledge, the greater part of the House of Peers, and an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, may surely furnish the means of constructing a Tory Ministry. But, taking the many qualifications that Sir Robert Peel possesses, combined with his position and influence, the man does not exist who can supply his place completely.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

PRIVY COUNCIL AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Wednesday, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Privy Seal; the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief; Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Earl of Lincoln, Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests; and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary at War.

At the Council Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 16th December, unto Tuesday, the 30th December.

Mr. C. Greville was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting. At the Court the Right Rev. Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, had an audience of her Majesty, and did homage upon his appointment to that see. Sir James Graham, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Bishop of Norwich, Clerk of the Closet, assisted at the ceremony.

The Earl of Warwick was the Lord in Waiting. After the Council the Cabinet Ministers left Osborne House, together with the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Oxford, and Mr. C. Greville, and were conveyed in the *Fairy steam-yacht*, to Southampton, where a special train was in readiness on the South Western Railway. The party proceeded to Basingstoke, where the Duke of Wellington alighted from the train; the other noblemen and gentlemen went to town; accomplishing the distance in one hour and fifty-three minutes.

HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.—It is mentioned, on very good authority, that her Majesty's state of health is such as to promise an accession to the Royal family about April next. The Royal family continue at Osborne House. The Queen and Prince Albert took a drive in a pony phaeton on Tuesday afternoon. On Wednesday morning her Majesty and her Royal Consort took their usual early walk. The Royal children were taken in the pleasure grounds.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Dec. 9.

The vacancy among the Fellows of New College, by the decease of the Rev. Rice Price, has this day been filled up by the election and admission of Mr. Andrew Ridding, from St. Mary's College, Winchester, to be a probationary scholar.

CAMBRIDGE.

Dec. 10.

CROSSE SCHOLARSHIP.—This vacant scholarship has just been adjudged to John J. S. Perowne, of Corpus Christi College.

SIDNEY COLLEGE.—Samuel Lister, B.A., has recently been appointed Head Master of the Model Government School, at Colombo, Ceylon.

ANOTHER SECESSION.—The Rev. W. Marshall, a clergyman of the Established Church, was last week received into the Roman Catholic communion at Oscott. Mr. Marshall was curate of Archdeacon R. Wilberforce, and is the second person of the same name who has lately left the Establishment.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

In the present state of things it would, of course, be premature to announce any arrangement as to the persons and places in the new Government. The following list is, however, pretty generally credited in political circles:—

First Lord of the Treasury.—Lord John Russell.
Lord Chancellor.—Lord Cottenham.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Lord Palmerston.
Secretary of State for the Home Department.—Lord Morpeth.
Secretary of State for the Colonies.—Lord Grey.
Under Secretary for the Colonies.—Mr. Charles Buller.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Mr. Baring.
Attorney General.—Sir T. Wilde.
Solicitor General.—Mr. Dundas.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—The Marquis of Normanby.
President of the Council.—The Marquis of Lansdowne.
Ambassador at Paris.—Lord Clarendon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARON DE BODE V. THE QUEEN.—In the BAIL COURT on Thursday, Lord Denman gave judgment in this long litigated suit. His Lordship entered into the details of it. It was alleged that the money which the applicant claimed had been paid into the Bank of England, and that it was virtually received by the Crown in trust for him, for the purpose of paying him compensation for the property he had lost at the French revolution. The Court thought it right to express doubts upon some points of the case, but in respect to this point, their Lordships had no doubt whatever. They were, therefore, of opinion that there was no money received by the Sovereign, and further, that it had not been received to the use of the Sovereign.

POLICE.

A YOUNG GIRL COMMITTED ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

Last week we stated that a young girl named *Martha Browning* had been examined at QUEEN-SQUARE police-office, on suspicion of having murdered Elizabeth Muddell, an aged female, with whom she resided, in Rochester-row, Westminster, by strangulation. The prisoner was re-examined on the charge on Monday.—Ann Gage, the daughter of the deceased, deposed to the death of her mother, and that a cord had been found round her mother's neck.—It is necessary to repeat, however, that the Coroner's jury summoned to investigate the causes of the death of the old woman, returned a verdict to the effect that she had committed suicide, while in a state of insanity. The chief circumstance which led to the apprehension of the prisoner, appears to have been the possession, by her, of a bank note of the "Bank of Elegance," which had belonged to the deceased. In reference to this point, the following evidence was given by the daughter of the deceased:—

Mr. Bond: Where did your mother keep these two notes on the bank of elegance, to which attention has been drawn?—Witness: One of them she constantly carried about with her, in her pocket. It was in a red morocco housewife.

Mr. Bond: Where was the other note deposited?—Witness: It might have been in the drawers, or the desk.

Mr. Bond: Can you say whether the one produced, marked with the two spots of grease, is that which used to be carried in her pocket?—Witness: Yes, that is the one.

Mr. Bond: Have you searched, since your mother's death, for the other?—Witness: I have, but have not discovered it.

Mr. Bond: Are you satisfied that the note on the bank of elegance produced, is the same note that you saw in the possession of the deceased?—Witness: I am quite satisfied that it is.

A woman, named Cheshire, who resided in the next room to the deceased, and who proved, on a previous examination, that she heard the deceased cry "Murder!" twice, and also heard her say, "What are you doing to me? What are you doing to me?" was then put into the witness-box, in order to finish her evidence.

Mr. Bond: When you went to the door of deceased's room, to inquire what was the matter, did you find it locked?—Witness: Yes, I tried the handle, and could not open it.

Examined by Mr. Edwards (the Chief Clerk): After I had been to the room door, and inquired what was the matter, I returned to my own room, and went to bed again. In about a quarter of an hour after, I heard the prisoner unlock the door of deceased's room, and come out, and go to the cupboard in the passage, and then she knocked at my door, and came to my bedside, with some wood in her hand. She said that the old lady was very poorly, and had begged of her to go to her daughter's and fetch her. I said she had better do so as soon as she could. She stopped for a minute or two, and then she said that she thought she would. I begged of her again to fetch the old lady's daughter, and then she left my room. Prisoner, after leaving my room, went into deceased's, and shortly afterwards came in to me again, with her bonnet on, and said that if I heard any noise in the room (deceased's) would I go in?

Edward Gage said: I am the husband of Ann Gage. On Monday night after the inquest, I was in the deceased's room, when they were about to lay her out. The female refused to lay her out until I fetched a doctor.

Mr. Bond: Was the prisoner present?—Witness: She was, and shuddered, and ever since the inquest has been afraid of being left alone.

Witness continued: On Wednesday I went to deceased's room, accompanied by the prisoner, who actually kissed the corpse, and putting herself in an attitude of prayer, said, "God knows all." After this, whilst in the room, prisoner said she had a £5 note, and offered to lend me a sovereign. I then asked her to let me get it changed, as I knew the landlord, but she said she'd go herself. She then went to a public house close by, and immediately returned, saying the gentleman had played a trick on her, having given her a bank of elegance note instead of a Bank of England. I told her she had better go back immediately. She asked me to go with her, and I asked to look at the note. She hesitated, and at length gave it to me. The moment I saw it I knew by the grease it was the one I had frequently seen in my mother-in-law's hand. After this I suspected her of the murder, and insisted upon accompanying her to see where she had obtained the note. As she went along she said she wanted to see "Jem" (a comrade of his), with whom she is acquainted, which I opposed, and persuaded her to come along with me. On getting through the Horse Guards she fell back on my arm, and said she was so ill she could not go further that day. I told her I must get the assistance of a policeman if she could not go further.

Mr. Bond: Did you say anything to induce her to suppose that you suspected her of the murder?—Witness: I had my suspicions, but I did not tell her.

Witness continued: "Good God," she said, "do not get a policeman, and I will try and go a little further." I assisted her across the road, and after she got on the pavement she fell back in my arms. She said, "I can't keep it any longer, I murdered the poor old woman, and deprived your wife of a good mother." She then caught hold of me, asked me to pray for her guilty soul, and to forgive her.

Mr. Bond: Had you said anything to induce her to confess?—Witness: No. Mr. Bond: You had not said it would be better for her, or anything of that sort?—Witness: I had not.

Witness resumed: I then gave her in charge. The note produced is the same which the prisoner showed me, having had it in my hands frequently during deceased's life.

Mr. Bond: When did you see deceased last, and in what state of health was she?—Witness: I saw her on the Saturday previous to her death, and in good health.

Elizabeth Stevens, 5, Princes street, Commercial-road, Lambeth, said that on Wednesday (last week), about four in the afternoon, I was passing by the Horse Guards, when I saw the prisoner fall into the soldier's arms, and she said, "Oh, I've done it! I've done it! for God's sake, pity my poor soul!"

Mr. John Charles Atkinson, of 16, Rodney-terrace, surgeon: I had known the deceased for two years, having attended her late husband, and I have had occasion to remark that she generally was in the possession of good health, and equally level, and at all times in good spirits, a circumstance which I remarked from her spirits being neither depressed nor excited during the changes which occurred in her husband's illness. I was called upon at about twenty minutes past eight on Monday morning, and my assistant went, and on his return, at a little before nine, in consequence of the communication he made to me, I went myself. On my entering the room, I found the body of the deceased on a box, about two feet six, the whole of the spine and head being deposited there. I examined the place, to ascertain whether her death had been occasioned by hanging or strangulation. Observing some pegs over her head, I examined them, to ascertain whether they would bear her weight. I found that they had no power, and were such pegs that a bonnet might be hung on. I then examined her neck, and I was satisfied that she had died from strangulation. There were two indentations in front of the neck, and only one at the back. There was also a vacuum at the back of the neck.

Mr. Atkinson here illustrated the view he took of the matter with a piece of cord, by showing that the power used to tighten the rope must have been from behind, in a right line.

Mr. Bond: Could such appearances as you have described have been produced by persons strangling themselves?—Mr. Atkinson: It is doubtful; certainly not probable. To have made such appearances as the neck presented, a person must, in my opinion, have fastened the rope from behind to a peg, or some other thing which would bear them, in a right line with the neck, and kept up the pressure on the front. On examining the room I found no place on which she could have been suspended.

Mr. F. Partridge, an inspector of the A division, said that, on the 3rd inst., at about half past one in the afternoon, the prisoner was brought to the station in Gardner's-lane, in a fainting condition. I entered the charge against her on the police sheet, "that of causing the death of Mrs. Muddell," and, having read it over to her, cautioned her that she was not bound to say anything. On hearing the charge, she observed, "All I can say is, that it is all right; I am an unfortunate creature; you may do with me what you like;" and she then commenced tearing her hair. I had her thoroughly

searched, but nothing was found. On the day after she had appeared in this court, I went with the soldier (Gage) to 1, Providence-place, where, on searching a box pointed out to me as belonging to the prisoner, I found some cord exactly corresponding with that round the deceased's neck, as also two duplicates of trifling articles pledged on the 24th and 28th of November last, the one for a shawl, for 1s. 6d., and the other for a gown, for 8s. (This evidence was produced to show that the prisoner, who had represented herself to be in possession of some money, which she had saved in service, and which she pretended to go to Bedford street for, was in distress.)—Adams, a police constable of the A division, proved that when the soldier called him to take the prisoner, she told him "not to expose her, she had done it."

On the case for the prosecution being completed,
Mr. Bond said, "Does the prisoner wish to say anything?"—Prisoner, in a calmer voice, "I have not done the murder."

The prisoner was committed to the Central Criminal Court for trial.

IMPROPER USE OF NAMES BY RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Mr. Charnock, the barrister, appeared before Alderman Gibbs, at the MANSION HOUSE, on Tuesday, for the purpose of applying for a summons calling upon the Secretary to the Thames, Southend, and Northern and Eastern Railway Company, to answer for having inserted the name of Mr. Richard Garde, a member of the bar, in the prospectus of the Company, as one of the Provisional Committee, without that gentleman's knowledge or consent.—Mr. Charnock said he applied for the summons under the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 110. His client was a gentleman who happened never to have had anything to do with railway speculations, so that the proceedings he had to complain of naturally excited the utmost surprise and indignation. No authority had ever been given by him to use his name in any railway company; and the first intimation he received that he was a Provisional Committeeman, was the following document:—

THE THAMES, SOUTHEND, AND NORTHERN AND EASTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.
Sir,—I am desired by the Committee of Management to inform you that 100 shares have been reserved in this undertaking for each gentleman of the Provisional Committee. You are, therefore, requested to insert in the accompanying form the number of shares you wish to be allotted to you, not exceeding 100. I am also desired to inform you that the Managing Committee have fixed Saturday, the 8th of November next, as the last day upon which the deposits on any shares you may require can be received.—I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,
ANDREW ELLISON.—Company's Temporary Offices, 53, Cornhill, London.—Dated the 30th October, 1845.

The letter enclosed the following printed form:—

TO THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE THAMES, SOUTHEND, AND NORTHERN AND EASTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.
Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares in the above undertaking, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, and to pay the deposits thereon, and to sign the necessary deeds when called upon to do so. —Member of the Provisional Committee.

Perceiving that there was a secretary to the Company, which had thus adopted him as one of their provisional committee, Mr. Garde determined to call as soon as possible at the offices in Cornhill, to rectify the error, by a complete denial of all knowledge of the Company. Upon calling at No. 53, Cornhill, he found that a remarkable bustle was stirred up, and a great ostentation of business seemed to move the establishment. He mentioned that he was desirous of speaking to the secretary, but he was informed that Mr. Ellison was not to be seen—that he was, in fact, in the country. He then said he wished to see somebody with whom he might communicate upon a subject connected with the Company, and he was then addressed by one of the clerks, to whom he stated the nature of his business. He requested that the secretary would take his name out of the prospectus, as he had nothing whatever to do with the Company, and had never sanctioned the use of his name as a member of the provisional committee. His request was complied with by the clerk with whom he communicated, in his presence; and he left the house in the belief that there would be no repetition of the circumstance, and, of course, that nobody would consider him to be in a position to which he had never laid any claim. He was mistaken. On the 8th November he received the following letter by post:—

THE THAMES, SOUTHEND, AND NORTHERN AND EASTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.
53, Cornhill, Nov. 8, 1845.
Sir,—Your attendance is requested at a meeting to be held at the Company's office, on Monday next, the 10th inst., at twelve o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the proceedings of the Company. I am, your obedient servant,
R. Garde, Esq., Middle Temple. A. STOW (for Mr. RUSSELL).

Mr. Garde supposed that some gentleman of his name must be connected with these speculations, in which he had never had the ambition to be involved, and that the error would in all probability correct itself. The matter, however, was followed up most industriously, and on the 5th of December, he received the following agreeable communication:—

21, Cork-street, Bond-street, Dec. 5, 1845.
Sir,—Mr. Russell, of Gray's-inn-square, solicitor to the Thames, Southend, and Northern and Eastern Junction Railway Company, has informed me that you are responsible as a member of the Committee for the expenses incurred in bringing forward the above-named line of railway, and having referred us to you for the payment of our account for surveying, amounting to £104 12s. 9d., as we are much in need of the amount, we have to request your early attention to a settlement of the same (a laugh).—We are Sir, your most obedient servants,
To Richard Garde, Esq., Middle Temple. COPE and EALES.

Now, it would be a difficult thing to find any case in the history of Railways, extraordinary as that history was, to compare with the proceedings so simply described. Here was a gentleman who had no connection on earth with any Railway, dragged in as a provisional committeeman. He had never written for or accepted a share—he had gone to the concern and denied all knowledge of it—and down came a demand upon him to the amount of upwards of £1,000!—Alderman Gibbs: What course did he then pursue?—Mr. Charnock: He wrote the following letter, next day, to Messrs. Cope and Eales:—

12, Portland-place, Clapham-road, Nine o'clock, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1845.
Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 5th of this month, and which I only received this evening, I beg to inform you that neither Mr. Russell nor any other person had any authority from me to insert my name in the prospectus of the Thames and Southend Railway, &c. My name was inserted without my knowledge, and when I had discovered that such an unwarrantable liberty had been taken with my name, and such an imposition attempted to be practised on the public, I called at the office, and ordered my name to be taken out, and which one of the clerks did in my presence. As there is not any other Richard Garde a member of the Temple but myself, it is quite evident from your letter, as well as Mr. Russell's statement to you, that I am the person meant in the prospectus and not Mr. Garde, of Stephen's-green, Dublin, who is the person meant as the director of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway. I, therefore, am of opinion with some of my friends that I am now in a position to bring the parties to justice; and shall therefore early on Monday next take the preliminary steps before the Lord Mayor against Mr. —, &c.
I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,
Messrs. Cope and Eales. RICHARD GARDE.

The name of Mr. Garde had been introduced in the prospectus, with the high-sounding epithet of "one of the directors of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway." In such a case as had been represented, it was presumed that it was the province of the Chief Magistrate, or his representative, to interpose, and the learned counsel confidently expected that a summons should be issued.—Alderman Gibbs said that no paper had been exhibited to him from which it appeared that the name of Mr. Garde had been used. Had Mr. Charnock a prospectus of the Company, in which prospectus the name was inserted under the head of the "Provisional Committee"?—Mr. Charnock said he had no document of the kind, but he had no doubt that he should be able to procure one. He submitted that upon the mere statement he had made a magistrate would be sanctioned in granting a summons to the secretary.—Alderman Gibbs said he considered it to be necessary that Mr. Charnock should produce the document to which he had referred, before a magistrate could be justified in issuing a summons under the act of Victoria.—Mr. Charnock: We shall endeavour to procure what you think necessary. Mr. Garde is determined to do all in his power to obtain satisfaction for so extraordinary an outrage, and he believes this course to be the most likely to accomplish that object, as well as to do public justice.—Mr. Garde: I feel greatly annoyed at the whole business. I am not a man of fortune or property, and it would appear from the advertisement as if I connived at passing myself off as a person of unlimited means. I am anxious, amongst other things, that it should appear that I have not endeavoured to favour an imposition. On Wednesday Mr. Swift, of the Chancery bar, appeared before the Lord Mayor for the purpose of exonerating Mr. Ellison, the gentleman stated to be connected with the Thames, Southend, and Northern and Eastern Railway Junction Company, from any participation in the concern. He said it was true that the name of Mr. Ellison, who was a man of high respectability, appeared, at the commencement of the undertaking, amongst the names of those who were engaged in the speculation; but it was equally true that he had withdrawn from the Company before a provisional committee had been appointed, and, in fact, before any act had been performed from which it could be inferred that he had anything to do with the Company. The correspondence which had been read on the previous day had reference to other parties, and Mr. Ellison was ready to come forward at any time to state all he knew about the Company from which he had withdrawn the moment he found that it had the qualities of the bubbles which were every day bursting. The learned counsel did not, by thus coming forward in behalf of Mr. Ellison, whom he knew to be wholly incapable of joining in any scheme of a discreditable character, mean to cast any imputation upon Mr. Garde, who naturally felt indignation and disgust at having been lugged in as a debtor to the amount of upwards of £1000 to the surveyors of the projected line.—The Lord Mayor said that Alderman Gibbs had been applied to on the occasion of the complaint, and the subject might be brought before that magistrate on a future occasion.—Mr. Swift stated that Mr. Ellison would certainly be in attendance on the day appointed for the re-hearing of the complaint of Mr. Garde.

THE ALLEGED MURDERS ON BOARD THE "TORY."—ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE CASE.—The prisoner *Johnstone*, who stood remanded from the Thames police office till Monday last, on the charges of murder on board the *Tory*, has been in an exceedingly weak state since his last examination, and on Monday morning Mr. Lavies, the surgeon of the Westminster Bridewell, wrote a certificate stating that the prisoner was labouring under an attack of erysipelas of the leg, and would not be in a fit state to be removed from the prison and undergo his examination. The certificate was forwarded to Mr. Broderip, the magistrate. The magistrate sent for Inspector Evans, jun., of the Thames Police, and directed him to give notice to the witnesses that their presence would not be required until Tuesday, the 16th inst., until which day the case stands remanded. The next sessions of the Central Criminal Court will take place on Monday next, and if the investigation should terminate on Tuesday, it is not expected that the trial will take place till the January sessions.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

We give elsewhere a list of the supposed composition of the new Ministry, but it is right to inform our readers that, as far as we can learn from official sources, no final arrangement has yet been made. Lord John Russell returned to town yesterday (Friday), after a long interview with her Majesty, by whom the Noble Lord was very graciously received; and he has been in communication with many of the Members of the former Whig Administration (and rumour says with some of the Conservatives), but it is obvious that some little time must elapse before the entire list of the new Ministry can be given in an authentic shape. Considerable activity was manifested about the Government offices throughout the whole of yesterday, and Sir James Graham had an interview with Sir Robert Peel in the course of the morning. Her Majesty will be in town in the course of to-day (Saturday); as, in consequence of the present position of affairs, it is necessary that as little delay as possible should be interposed between official communications with the Crown. A dissolution of Parliament is talked of, but we have reason to believe that the new Premier will first test his power to prevail upon the existing one to repeal the Corn-laws. The meeting of Parliament will probably take place about the usual period, because, although, of course, all the new Ministers must vacate their seats, there will be time enough for their re-election by February, and the urgency of public business is such, that it is important not to protract the period for the commencement of the Session.

SATURDAY EVENING, NINE O'CLOCK.

Up to this hour, nothing of a positive nature has transpired respecting the formation of the new Ministry. Lord John Russell went to Windsor to-day, to confer with her Majesty. Previously to his departure, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Baring, Mr. Macaulay, and several other gentlemen, had interviews with the Noble Lord, at his residence in Chesham-place. Her Majesty travelled this morning direct from the Isle of Wight to Windsor Castle.

Mr. Mitchell, the member for Bridport, according to report, will be the Vice-President of the Board of Trade. It is also rumoured that Mr. John Romilly will be the new Solicitor General. Mr. Romilly, though not now in Parliament, was formerly Member for Bridport.

It was reported to-day at the Clubs that Lord Palmerston declines to accept the office of Foreign Secretary again. The fact of the Noble Lord being opposed to the repeal of the Corn laws, gives some probability to this rumour. We heard to-day in an official quarter, that the appointment of Commander-in-Chief had been offered to Prince Albert. Mr. Tuffnell has arrived in town, and has been in communication with Lord John Russell.

Several confidential communications have been sent from Lord John Russell to Sir James Graham, but of course we are ignorant as to their intent and purport.

Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several of the Ministers, had a meeting at the residence of Sir Robert Peel this morning. The Earl of Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain, transacted business this morning at the Home Office, and had an interview with Mr. J. Young at the Treasury.

Various reports were in circulation at the West-end respecting the probability of there being a Coalition Ministry, but none of the rumours have obtained any degree of credit.

The *Globe* of this evening says:—"Lord John Russell arrived at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, at half past three o'clock on Thursday afternoon. His lordship remained on a visit to the Queen until yesterday morning, taking his departure in one of the Royal carriages at half past nine o'clock. His lordship embarked in the *Fairy*, Royal steam yacht, and proceeded to town, arriving at his town residence at half past two o'clock. Immediately on his return to town, his lordship was closeted successively with the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Cottenham, and Mr. Macaulay. Yesterday Lord John Russell, immediately on his return to town from having an audience of her Majesty, was waited on by Viscount Palmerston, the Right Hon. Francis T. Baring, and several of his political friends. Viscount Palmerston remained a considerable time in private consultation with Lord John Russell. We have reason to believe that Viscount Melbourne does not contemplate joining his former colleagues in the Administration about to be formed, as his health will not admit of the fatigues naturally attendant on official occupation. The Marquis of Lansdowne arrived at Lansdowne house last evening from Bowood Park, Wilts, in compliance with a request, it is said, from Lord J. Russell. The Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere is expected in town hourly. Last night the Marquis of Lansdowne and several of the late members of Viscount Melbourne's Government, congregated at Lord Montagu's residence in Brook-street, and it was nearly one o'clock when the party separated. We understand the Marquis of Normanby may be expected home from Italy at the earliest possible time, information having been forwarded to Florence, apprising the noble Marquis that Lord John Russell had been summoned to form a new Administration, and urging his lordship's speedy return to this country. Viscount Morpeth has been written to, and, consequently, may be expected to arrive in a few hours from Castle Howard, the Earl of Carlisle's seat in Yorkshire."

The *Times* says:—"Last week Sir Robert Peel had gained over to a total repeal of the Corn laws all his colleagues except three or four, with whose co-operation, if report speaks true, he might very well have dispensed. He had just won the reluctant assent of the Duke of Wellington, and his promise to propose the measure in the Lords. It had also been settled to summon Parliament early in January for this purpose. Our readers then possessed an exact and literal transcript of the Ministerial state and intentions. We had not even omitted to notice the 'insignificant and doubtful' exceptions to the general unanimity. Unless, indeed, it had been possible to tell, not only what was in men's minds, but also what might possibly enter into them, we are convinced that not even the Cabinet itself could have given a truer account of the state of affairs. Subsequently, however, to the date of our announcement, the Duke withdrew his assent, and joined the minority. The Premier then felt that it was not his place, or perhaps in his power, to carry the measure. On Saturday, accordingly, Sir R. Peel informed the Queen of the difficulties in which he found himself, and tendered his resignation. Her Majesty, it is said, was pleased to express a great desire to retain his services, if it could possibly be so arranged. Sir Robert Peel could suggest no alternative, and the Queen summoned Lord John Russell to her councils. On Wednesday, the whole Ministry resigned, and is now only holding office till Lord John Russell has selected a Government to supply its place."

The *Advertiser* says:—"The rumour of a speedy, if not an immediate dissolution of Parliament, was very prevalent at all the West-end Club houses on Thursday, and the conference which took place between Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel revived, with more than its original force, the report which we gave a week ago, that a coalition Ministry, with the two Whig and Tory chiefs at the head, would be formed. Indeed, it is currently reported in the City that it is the intention of the Liberal party, in case of a dissolution of Parliament, to solicit Sir Robert Peel to stand as a candidate for the City of London, by the side of the Noble Lord, the present member for the City, upon the broad principles of Free Trade and Repeal of the Corn-laws."

From the *Sun*.—"The following noblemen are sure to be included in the new arrangements:—Lord Fortescue, Lord Mint, Lord Auckland, and Lord Campbell. Lord Auckland will not improbably superintend the Board of Control, and Lord Fortescue the Post-office. Mr. Charles Wood is spoken of as most likely to be Secretary for Ireland. Sir George Grey, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Shell, and Mr. Tuffnell, are also certain to be members of the new Government. Mr. Tuffnell will probably be the whipper-in Secretary to the Treasury; and Mr. Hawes is spoken of as likely to be the Financial Secretary. We hope, for the sake of the Government itself, as well as of the country, that such men as Lord Fitzwilliam, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. T. Duncombe, who carry with them great popular confidence, may be included in Lord John Russell's arrangements. The Marquis of Anglesey is spoken of for command of the army. As Lord John Russell was on his way from Edinburgh to London on Tuesday, in obedience to her Majesty's commands, he met at Normanton Station Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, who were just halting there for a few minutes. This accidental circumstance, the coming together of the men of the people, is, we hope, the omen of a still closer alliance."

DINNER OF THE SMITHFIELD CATTLE CLUB.

Yesterday evening, the Annual Dinner of the above Club took place at the Freemasons' Tavern.

About 150 sat down to dinner, his Grace the Duke of Richmond presiding. Amongst the company we noticed P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., Col. Wood, M.P., Col. Sibthorp, M.P., Sir Charles Clark, Sir H. Verney, Capt. Shaw, Messrs. Milward, Stokes, Gibbs, &c.

On the removal of the cloth, the Noble Chairman proposed "The Health of her Majesty," which was drunk with three times three.

The next toast was "The Health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which was drunk with three times three.

The Chairman, after speaking in high terms of praise of the late President, the late Earl Spencer, requested the company to drink to his memory, which they did in solemn silence.

The next toast was "Future Prosperity to the Smithfield Cattle Club," which was drunk with three times three.

The Chairman then read the list of prizes, and delivered them to those present.

The next toast was "The Successful Competitors." Drank with three times three.

P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., in proposing the health of the Chairman, observed that, although he was a new President, he was no stranger. (Hear.) He not only belonged to the highest rank in the country, but he was endeared

by all who approached him. In conclusion, he trusted that many of the nobles of the land would follow his example. The toast was drunk in the most enthusiastic manner.

The Noble Chairman, in returning thanks, said nothing gave him greater pleasure than being surrounded by farmers; he felt highly honoured by being called upon to act as their President. He was decidedly of opinion the landlords and tenants ought to be on good terms with each other; in fact, in his opinion, unless the tenants were backed up by the landlords, they could not prosper.

The healths of Mr. Pusey and the Vice Presidents, the Secretary, Mr. Gibbs, &c., &c. followed, after which the Noble Duke vacated his chair.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO THE CATTLE SHOW.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Prize Cattle Show with a visit this (Saturday) afternoon. The Prince left Osborne House at nine o'clock in the morning, and, crossing in the *Fairy* to Gosport, travelled thence by a special train on the South-Western Railway. At Farnborough station, her Majesty alighted and proceeded to Windsor Castle; Prince Albert and suite proceeded to the Nine Elms, and arrived at the Bazaar, in King-street, shortly after one o'clock. The Duke of Richmond (the President), Lord Portman (one of the Trustees), and several of the Stewards of the Club, had previously arrived, in order to attend the Prince through the exhibition; Major-General Wemyss also reached the Bazaar about one o'clock, by appointment, to meet his Royal Highness.

Upon the arrival of the Prince, he was received by the Duke of Richmond and other officers of the Club. His Royal Highness greeted the noble Duke very cordially, and, having exchanged salutations with the Vice Presidents, at once proceeded into the outer yard.

A rumour of the Prince's intention to visit the show having gone abroad, the exhibition was very much crowded. The Prince Consort viewed the oxen in the first and second classes, proceeding thence to the sheep and pig yards. In the latter, the Prince was so surrounded and pressed on that several of his attendants were separated from him.

After walking through the gallery, and inspecting the collection of implements there deposited, his Royal Highness returned to the cattle yard. The Prince inspected minutely Mr. Fouracre's oxen, both of which gained high prizes this year; and also Mr. Trinden's heifer, to which the gold medal was awarded.

The Prince, having thanked the Duke of Richmond and other officials, then retired.

LAMENTABLE EFFECTS OF THE HIGH TIDE.

In consequence of the prevalence of the north-east winds and the gale of Thursday morning, which forced the water up the Channel, the river overflowed its banks on Thursday night, and the tide rose to a great height.

From Gravesend to Putney the loss of property on both shores has been very extensive. The lower portions of Gravesend and Milton were under water for some time, and the tide overflowed the banks of the marshes and pastures in Kent and Essex, in many places destroying the "sea wall," and inundating the rich grazing lands. Woolwich, Greenwich, Deptford, and Rotherhithe, on the Southern shore, with Blackwall, Limehouse, Ratcliffe, Shadwell, and Wapping, on the northern shore, have all suffered alike.

At Blackwall there was a large space of ground covered with water. The extensive factory of Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare, the iron steam-boat manufacturers on both sides of Bow-creek, was overflowed, and the materials used in their business sustained great damage. In the Prince Albert and Orchard house Taverns, near the factory, the water was six feet deep in the principal rooms on the ground floor, and the loss of spirits, ale, and beer in the cellars of each house is estimated at £150. Shortly before one o'clock the screams of a family, living in one of the small tenements in Cross alley, near Gun-dock, induced some of the Thames Police to attempt a rescue, and a woman and four children were taken out of an apartment into which the water had penetrated. The family had a narrow escape, and when they awoke the bed on which they reposed was afloat.

The publicans in Thames street, Bankside, and so on to Westminster and Lambeth, had their cellars filled with water. The Commercial road, Lambeth, and the Belvidere-road, were all under water, and in the latter road the cellars were filled. Searle's, the boat-builder's premises, the glass-house, and the wharfs between the latter place and Bishop's-walk, were flooded to the depth of several feet. The road to Lambeth Church was impassable. The tide rushed under the gates of the Archbishop's Palace, filling the gardens and approaches to the house. In Fore-street, High-street, and Ferry street, the licensed victuallers and others have sustained great losses, and the landlady of the Duke's Head, in Fore-street, estimates her loss at £200.

At Vauxhall, the force of the tide threw down the wall forming the embankment of the Brunswick Gardens, and the goods-premises of the South-Western Railway Company were all under water.

The village of Battersea was completely flooded. At Fulham the water rose so high that the Bishop of London's grounds were flooded. The church yard was under water. The fires on the ground-floor of the Swan were extinguished, and the water flowed to the King's Arms, a distance of a quarter of a mile. Immense quantities of timber and casks were floated away.

CALLING OUT OF THE MILITIA.—A circular in reference to the enrolment of the militia has been addressed by the War-office to the colonels of the different regiments in Great Britain.

FIRE IN BISHOPSGATE.—A fire occurred last night shortly before eleven o'clock, in Catherine-wheel and George Court, Bishopsgate Without, by which a lofty erection of four floors was burned from the base to the roof, a vast quantity of valuable property destroyed, and the beautiful chapel, known as Bishopsgate Chapel, so far jeopardised, that for some time the greatest fears were entertained for its safety. The building was let out in warehouses and shops to Messrs. Forth and Co., wine merchants, and Mr. Bull, an envelope maker, and Mr. Johnson, a carpenter, who severally occupied the ground, middle, and upper floors.

ANOTHER MURDER IN IRELAND.—A frightful murder was committed near Borrisokane on Monday last. The victim was a man named Darby Hogan (Johnny), one in humble rank and station. It was a cool and pre-determined act, not arising out of a quarrel, or faction fight—but a cold, a wicked, and a barbarous murder. At nine o'clock at night, as he was coming out of his own residence, a man walked up and fired a pistol at his head, which literally carried away the roof, for he fell dead on the spot. This poor man was a witness in the case of the prosecution of Doctor and Mrs. Hobbs, of Borrisokane, against two men, named John Hogan (Shra), and John Hogan (Ballinderry). He swore only to the fact of seeing one of them in the neighbourhood of the place where Dr. and Mrs. Hobbs were attacked. The two Hogans were found guilty, and sentenced to transportation—one of them to transportation after a month's imprisonment—the other after being twelve months confined. Since then, Darby Hogan (Johnny), the present victim, had been denounced from the altar, and three months have scarcely elapsed since the thunders of the altar were issued against him as an informer, a perjurer, and a convict of innocent men. Some short time after Darby Hogan was thus denounced an attempt was made to get up an ingenious sort of alibi for Hogan (Shra) and Hogan (Ballinderry). Three fellows came forward and stated that the two Hogans were not guilty, and about to suffer innocently, inasmuch as that they (those three fellows) were the guilty parties. An investigation was ordered by Government, but the trick failed; they broke down in their swearing, and one of the Hogans is now on his way to a penal settlement—the other remains in the county gaol, waiting to finish his 12 months before he follows his namesake.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday reached us together this morning. The former were lauded at Dover last evening by a French fishing boat, the regular steamer having been driven ashore and left a complete wreck. They are chiefly occupied with the dismissal of M. Baudon, the Receiver-General of the Seine Inferieure, and a Royal Ordinance for remodelling the Council of the University. M. Baudon is President of the Company formed to offer for the Paris and Lyons Railway, and has been dismissed from his lucrative situation, according to report, for having amalgamated with other Companies, in place of making a separate tender, as became a servant of the Crown, and thereby creating a fair competition for the benefit of the State. M. Humann, Receiver-General of the Bas Rhin, succeeds him. The object of the ordinance for the re-organization of the University is to place the system of education more immediately under the influence of the Government.

BUENOS AYRES.—The following intelligence was posted up in the underwriters' room, Liverpool, yesterday:—"Buenos Ayres, Oct. 4.—The operations of the English and French squadrons are continuing. They have taken Paysandu, Lorian, and Mercedes, and the expedition is proceeding up the river to Salto, where it will have no difficulty in opening a communication with General Paz, who is supplied with arms, ammunition, and money, and will, it is supposed, immediately commence operations. Some vessels from up the river came in sight yesterday, and, in attempting to elude the blockade, were taken by the boats of the blockading vessels. It is reported that the English troops brought to Montevideo by her Majesty's ship *Resistance* have been landed at the Buses."

THE LATE FIRE IN CRIPPLEGATE.—On Wednesday, Wm. Payne, Esq., City corner, and a jury of 18 parishioners, assembled at the Fountain Tavern, Red Cross-street, "to inquire, on behalf of her Majesty, when, how, and by what means, certain houses in the parish of St. Giles, Cripple-gate-without, were lately burnt." The houses are situate in Braines-buildings, Beech-street, Barbican. Mr. Ford, printer, on whose premises the fire was first seen, and Mr. Allen, who occupied premises adjoining, were in attendance, and so was Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London Fire Brigade. The jury having viewed the premises, a long investigation took place. The Coroner summed up, and stated that if the jury found Mr. Ford guilty of wilfully setting his premises on fire, he should not immediately commit him, but send him for further examination before a justice of the peace. The jury deliberated for about 20 minutes, and returned the following verdict:—"We find George John Ford guilty of arson."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

At a season when no events of general interest present themselves for record or remark in this department of journalism, and standing as we do on the threshold of a new year which shall bring us hard upon the middle of the nineteenth century, it will not be out of time or place to inquire how our National Sports have kept pace with the great progress of science and art—the glorious march of civilization which has distinguished the present era beyond all others in the history of mankind. Woodcraft—the sober business of the savage—was retained among the pastimes of most, if not all, civilized nations. England was the metropolis of its popularity; the national taste for manly exertion and enterprize having propagated from the original rout many varieties of lusty exercises and chivalrous competition.

These formed a stalwart catalogue, to which was given the title of National Sports: the bulk of the community bestowing upon them the privileges of naturalization. Many of them were for a long time exclusively practised in Great Britain: such as have been transplanted, it may be said, without offence, betray, wherever they are discovered, evidences of their exotic origin. Our affair, however, is with their position and policy at home. Sporting, as a system, is now in good odour, with a large majority of right-thinking, well-meaning people. That this conventional disapproval was the result of an honest principle—and that we may fairly look forward to a great change of opinion in those who have hitherto been its opponents—it is the object of this article to show.

In Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England," it is stated that a manuscript of the fourteenth century, preserved in the Royal Library, contains an account of the baiting of horses by ferocious dogs; and in "Stow's Survey," we read, that one of the laws of the City "prohibited the baiting a bull, a bear, or a horse in the open streets of London, under the penalty of twenty shillings." That the baiting a bull in the open streets of one of the gravest cities of this island was of much more recent date, we can ourselves bear witness.

It is not so very many years ago, that a certain denizen of the ancient city of Chester having fallen into unpopularity, it was resolved at an ensuing merry-making to afford him signal manifestation thereof. To this end, on the occasion of the annual bull bait there celebrated, on their way to the place where the solemnity was held, the chorus of holy-day folks tied the principal performer to the knocker of the noxious individual, and the bull made his way through the open streets with his hall door clattering at its heels. Bull-baiting and bear-baiting are pastimes of the people, within most men's memories: badger-baiting and dog-fighting are public amusements still spoken of by a few organs of public intelligence.

It is, perhaps, the most remarkable national anomaly that ever existed that such exhibitions should have acquired popularity in this country at any period of her history. We do not mean to imply that fierce passions and savage impulses have not, at all times, mingled largely with our characteristics, as a people. Probably they are the stuff of which comes the courage which is the national idiosyncrasy; but British hardihood is an active not a passive, principle. We can imagine no amount of violence, even of barbarity, of which a mob of Englishmen, surrendered wholly to the influence of their passions, might not be guilty in the fiery excitement of action; but that they should sit secure and satisfied, and look well pleased upon the laceration, the agony, the sanguinary torture and death of any living creature—from the meanest brute that crawls, even to their fellow man: that they ever were passive spectators of a scene such as this is a mystery which we were fain had never set at defiance all the subtleties "of your philosophy." Let them come to us as they may, with all the prestige of classic authority around them, it is unworthy of honour—it is unworthy of manhood to seek enjoyment in the distress and danger to which others are exposed. The gladiator might have been a necessary victim to the savage civilisation of Greece and Rome: the combats of the Circus might have begat an indifference of blood among those it was politic to familiarise with carnage. To understand the effect of such spectacles in the present time, it is only necessary to turn to the moral and social condition of those who constitute the modern prize ring. It is well then, that the middle of the nineteenth century should dawn upon the promise of better things. From its catalogue of popular pastimes, of this country at least, shall be blotted out all that was heretofore its reproach. The Ring will not have left a wreck behind in a year or two more: the baiting of animals at the stake has already ceased; dog-fighting—cock-fighting—the whole list of sanguinary combats between animals as sources of gain or morbid excitement, must anon disappear before the finger of scorn, nay shame—if no honourable influence must turn those who effect them from the evil of their ways.

For this reason we anticipate present forbearance in those who now discountenance our National Sports; and we reckon it no very remote day upon their good offices. Put away from among them all that is base or mean; let them be boon and gentle, not only in the letter, but the spirit, and our word for it, they will find a friend in every English heart, whether it beat under a drab coat or a "pink." We would not abate one jot of their hardy character: let their characteristics be difficulty, distress, danger; but let them be of such a nature, that he who adopts the pursuit may say, not only "quæque ipse vidit," but also

"Et quorum pars magna fui."

Make this the principle of every pastime of a civilised people, and the popular pastimes will become—as they will deserve to be—NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The "firmness" that appears to be the characteristic of the share-market, does not appear to have reached the "Corner;" on the contrary, the attendances are so limited that the services of the policeman who for so long a period did duty at the "grand entrance," have been dispensed with, and the transactions continue so strictly in keeping with the attendances, that with a single remark that Brocardo, Ginger, Fancy Boy, and Humdrum, are rather prominently in demand at present, we may proceed to the customary quotations.

DEBTS.			
7 to 1 agst Sting	35 to 1 agst The Traverser	40 to 1 agst Humdrum (t)	
17 to 1 — Brocardo (t)	35 to 1 — Ginger (t)	40 to 1 — Hoorka	
35 to 1 — Malcolm (t)	40 to 1 — Fancy Boy (t)	No others mentioned.	
OAKS.			
25 to 1 agst Osprey (t). Offers to take 15 to 1 about Vanish.			

THURSDAY.—In the place of a formal quotation, we may as well expose the "nakedness of the land," by naming the bets actually laid in the course of the day:—7 to 1, and 8 to 1, to 1001, each, agst Sting (7 to 1 the "market" price); 500 to 20, and 200 to 10, agst Malcolm; 500 to 15 agst The Traverser; 400 to 10 agst Humdrum; 600 to 15 agst Hoorka; and 1000 to 20, and 1000 to 25, agst Tugnet.—Chester Cup: 500 to 10 agst The Baron.

EXTRAORDINARY MATCH AGAINST TIME.—Mr. Liley, a gentleman well-known in the sporting world, has undertaken, for a bet of 1001, to ride in saddle on the turnpike road, from the Star Hotel, Newmarket, to the Angel Inn, Islington, and return to Newmarket within twelve hours. The match will come off on Monday next.

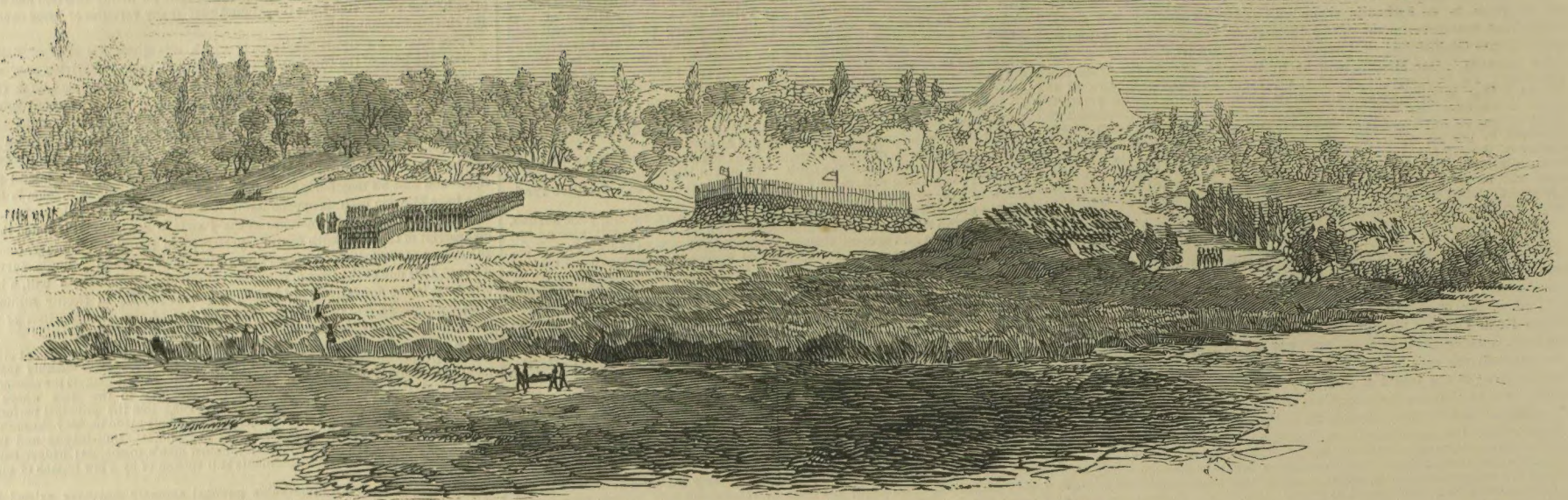
PEDESTRIANISM.—RUNNING MATCH AGAINST TIME.—The celebrated runner, Maxfield, known in sporting circles as the North Star, having been matched to run eleven miles within an hour, the event came off on Wednesday afternoon on the Bath road, between Hounslow and Colnbrook, and close to the village of Longford. There were some heavy bets depending on the issue; time being generally the favourite at 3 to 2 and 2 to 1, just previously to the start. The match was performed over one mile of ground, out and in. The man started in excellent condition, and with full confidence of winning. The rough state of the road, however, in consequence of the thaw after the recent frost, was decidedly against him. Although he evidently exerted himself to the utmost to win, he lost the match by five seconds.

DEATH OF TOWNSEND, THE PEDESTRIAN.—Townsend the pedestrian, so well known in sporting circles, expired lately in the Cliffe Workhouse, Lewes, and was buried in Southover churchyard. He was 54 years of age. Townsend was considered one of the first pedestrians of his day, and from his possessing great powers of endurance was able to perform extraordinary feats, particularly in matches against time.

RATING OF PRINCE ALBERT'S FARM AT WINDSOR.—In consequence of a resolution, passed unanimously at a vestry meeting of the inhabitants of Windsor, held in September last, which was to the effect that the Prince Consort being justly liable to pay all rates and taxes due for Flemish Farm, the collector be instructed to make application to his Royal Highness for all arrears owing by the Prince, Mr. Darville, Solicitor, of Windsor, in accordance with instructions he received from the parish officers, has been, for some time past, in communication, on the subject of the claim of the parish, with Mr. G. E. Anson, his Royal Highness' Private Secretary. We understand that Mr. Anson, on the part of the Prince, has consented to pay the arrears (amounting to nearly £200), and also to contribute annually a certain sum towards the relief of the poor, as an equivalent for a poor-rate, but without admitting that the parish has any legal claim upon his Royal Highness for the payment of these rates. The parish officers have demurred to this proposition under the impression, strengthened by legal opinion, that the property in the occupation of the Prince has been fairly and justly rated. The negotiation will be resumed upon the return of the Court to Windsor, from the Isle of Wight. Unless the legality of the claim be admitted on behalf of his Royal Highness, the question will be again brought forward at a meeting of the inhabitants, the overseers not wishing to proceed further without the sanction and authority of the parishioners in vestry assembled. It is, however, fully expected that the payment of the poor's rates will be no longer resisted.

ACTIVITY OF THE LEAGUE.—It is stated that the Anti-Corn-Law League, so far from relaxing in its efforts, is determined to make assurance doubly sure by re-doubling its exertions, its means, and its diligence. With this object, the Council of the League have determined to raise a QUARTER OF A MILLION—two hundred and fifty thousand pounds—to be applied in furtherance of the grand object of free trade.

ANOTHER ADMISSION TO THE REPEAL OF THE CORN-LAWS.—Mr. Labouchere, M.P. for Taunton, has now declared himself for an absolute repeal of the Corn-laws; as he says the present position of affairs leaves him no choice.



THE RECENT CONFLICT AT NEW ZEALAND.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

THE RECENT AFFRAY IN NEW ZEALAND.

By aid of an obliging Correspondent, we are this week enabled to present to our readers a view of the precise locality of the recent affray between the British troops in New Zealand and the natives: showing, distinctly, the *Pah* of Heki, the leader of the insurgents in the colony; the attack; and the reserve. The details of the conflict were fully given in our Journal of the 29th ult. We append a sketch of Heki, from an article on New Zealand, in the *Journal des Débats*.

"It appears that Heki is not inferior to his position, and that he is a man really remarkable, considering the degree of civilization to which he has attained. He was formerly converted and baptised by a Methodist, which does not prevent him from treating the Protestant missionaries with great contempt. He has distinct ideas of natural law, and he does not therefore contest the right of the English to cultivate the land which they really purchased from the natives, but he will not recognise their sovereignty, and denies their right to hoist their flag. He will not acknowledge the treaty of cession formerly concluded between some chiefs and the British Governor, because he asserts that it was extorted by fear or corruption from persons who were absolutely ignorant of the bearing of their acts. Heki, it is said, practises the precepts of Christianity as taught him. What is most curious, is the use which he makes against the English of the Bible which they taught him. He combats them with their own weapons. He uses the Scriptures as a two-edged sword, and when they argue with him he replies with Scriptural texts. He often repeats that the English are like Pharaoh and the Egyptians, and that the Zealanders are the oppressed Israelites. Heki is possessed of a noble and chivalrous disposition, and the English have admitted that on many occasions he spared his prisoners."

FRANCE.

A trifling disturbance took place on Saturday last, in that excitable portion of the capital known as the Quartier Latin, in consequence of the police resenting a demonstration of the students of the *Ecoles de Droit et de Médecine*. The object of the demonstration was M. Edgar Quinet. M. Quinet, after contributing to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and various other periodicals, was appointed one of the Professors at the College de France, and last year his public lectures attracted considerable notice. His advertised programme was "the languages and literature of the South," but, in reality, his lectures consisted of a history of the Christian religion and of the French

Revolution, in which the former was treated with anything but reverence, and the latter, including the infamous National Convention, received many a tribute of admiration. The clergy remonstrated; every respectable class of the community also condemned M. Quinet's lessons; and on the renewal this year of the "College de France" lectures, M. Quinet was again entreated, and subsequently desired, to avoid propagating his notions of Christianity, the Revolution, and Socialism, but he wrathfully resigned his chair, and it was on this determination that the aforesaid students congratulated him on Saturday morning. They mustered to the number of about two thousand, and walked in procession to the professor's residence, being joined on their way by many other turbulent persons. One of them addressed M. Quinet in terms of sympathy, in the name of the rest. M. Quinet thanked them, and wisely advised them to retire in peace, and disperse as promptly as possible. They marched back to their quarter, but, on passing the private residence of M. de Salvandy, the Minister of Public Instruction, shouted "Vive Quinet!" "A bas les Jesuites!" "A bas Salvandy!" On reaching the Place Saint-Sulpice, they again cried, "A bas les Jesuites!" in front of the Ecclesiastical Seminary. One of them made an address to the schools. The police, who had all along watched them, pounced upon the orator, and severely beat him. His comrades then rushed to his assistance, when strong detachments of municipal guards and line made their appearance, and a charge of cavalry closely followed. The students were routed. No killed or wounded are mentioned but between twenty and thirty of Professor Quinet's admirers were captured, and conveyed to the Prefecture de Police. The uproar was soon at an end, and created very little "sensation" in Paris.

We are happy to find that Lord Cowley is recovering from the effects of his accident.

The *National* gives a frightful picture of Marshal Bugeaud's doings in Africa. According to the accounts published by this paper, 50 prisoners were one day shot in cold blood—13 villages burned—the Dahra massacre acted over again, for it appears that a portion of a tribe having hid themselves in a cave, the same means were resorted to exactly as those employed by Colonel Pelissier, and all smoked and baked to death. The Marshal himself is the author of all these horrors—his last triumph was a monster razzia—he has ordered the most strict secrecy as to his barbarous proceedings; and the writer of the accounts calls him a second Attila, for he puts all to the sword and fire, sparing only women and infants.

The *Moniteur* contains three official despatches from Algeria, the dates of which do not extend beyond the 30th ultimo. Abd el Kader is stated to have returned to the west, passing to the south of Goudjila, by the same road he had taken to arrive at Taguine and Souaghi-el Amer. General d'Arbouville, in a report dated Oued-Boullec Badou, the 24th, details the treacherous reception given to his column by the Beni Djaads, a Kabyle tribe of the Hamza circle, and the chastisement he has inflicted on them. Above three hundred houses, and all the property in them, have been destroyed by fire, and all who defended them put to death. General d'Arbouville adds that the Beni Djaads, to the number of 3,000, attacked him next day with the utmost spirit and bravery, and he likewise pretty clearly avows that, after three hours of firing, and repeated bayonet charges, he was glad to escape their further

pursuit. The third despatch refers to a rising in the hitherto quiet province of Constantina. This insurrection is stated to have been checked, but, in dread of its reviving more seriously still, an additional French column had been ordered to approach and watch the country about Constantina.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Paris papers take a great degree of interest in the recent report of the *Times* about the repeal of the Corn-laws, and they discuss the probability of its truth or falsehood with unusual energy.

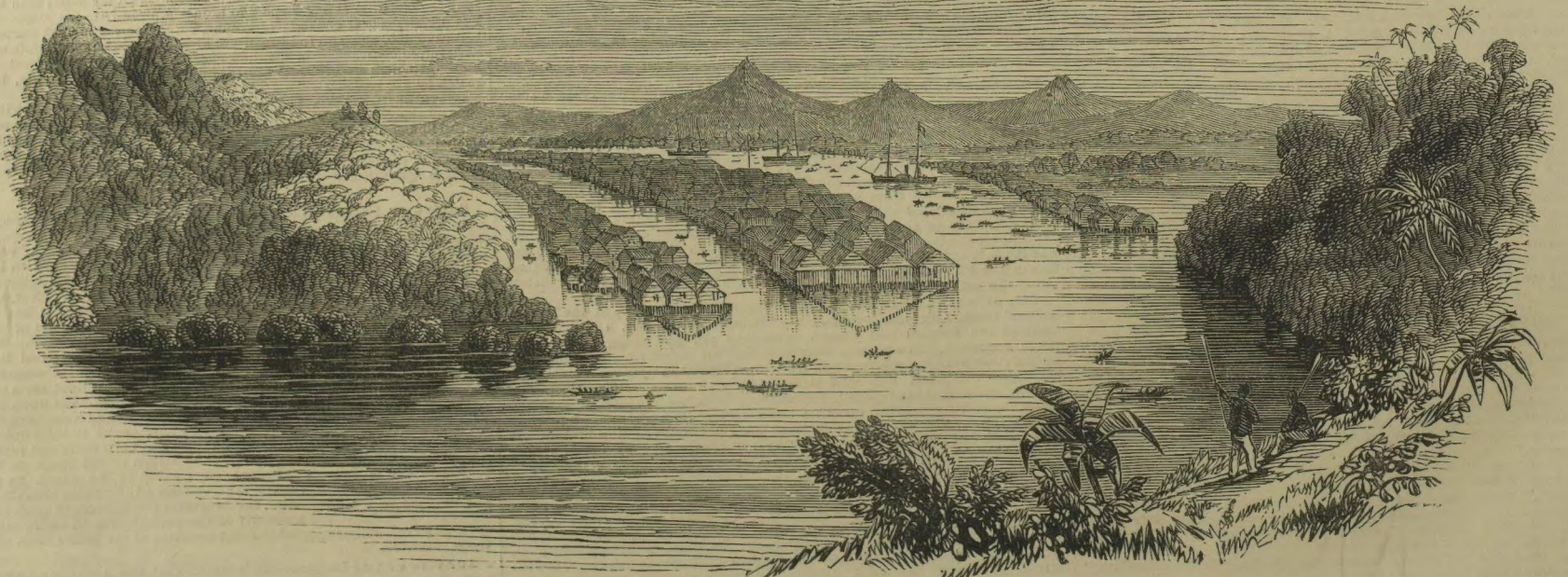
BORNEO.

The recent affrays of the British with the pirates of Borneo have, naturally, directed attention to the general character and resources of that island—the largest in the Indian Archipelago, and the largest on the globe, if we except the continent of Australia.

Accordingly, we have received from a Correspondent the annexed view of Borneo, the capital of the kingdom of Borneo Proper, or Brunai, lying on the north-west coast of the Island of Borneo, on the banks of the river, about ten miles from the sea. The mouth of the river is narrow, with a bar in front of it, on which there are scarcely seventeen feet of water at high tides. Further up, the river has a considerable depth, and here the shipping lies, particularly the Chinese junks, which are moored head and stern. The town, which is on low ground, contains a considerable number of houses, built on posts, four or five feet high, which, at the rise of the tide, allow the water to pass freely under them. The streets are formed by canals, either natural or artificial, which facilitate communication; and they are always covered with boats, which are managed by women with great dexterity.

Borneo is a place of considerable trade. Its commerce was principally limited to its intercourse with China, the Philippines and the Sooloo Islands, the countries on the peninsula of Malacca not being much frequented by the Borneo navigators. But, since the foundation of Singapore, the Bugis merchants of Borneo often visit that port. The exports are rice, black pepper, camphor, cinnamon, bees-wax, sea-slugs, turtle-shell, pearls, and mother-of-pearl, with tea, wrought and raw silk, and nankeen, the three last articles being imported from China.

Borneo is rarely visited by European vessels, but many come from Amoy and Ningpo. The Chinese find it advantageous to build their junks here; for, though the island has no teak, it produces other kinds of good ship-timber, among which is the camphor-tree.



BRUNI, OR BORNEO PROPER.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

S K E T C H E S I N S P A I N .



COSTUMES OF THE PRADO.

THE PRADO AND THE PALACE AT MADRID.

The refined traveller from Spain,
A man in all the world's new fashions planted!

Of the Costumes of the Prado—the mirror of Madrid—we have already taken a few glimpses. (See p. 184.) In the scene now before us we see the *mantilla*, in all its national varieties. Then, we have the military uniform, and the cloak; and, in the costumes of the children, the passion of the people for being well-dressed is incipiently illustrated. Of the other male dresses—now almost the ordinary costume of Europe,—we need say not a word. The prevalence of dark colours is remarkable; black having always been the favourite, the national colour of Spain.

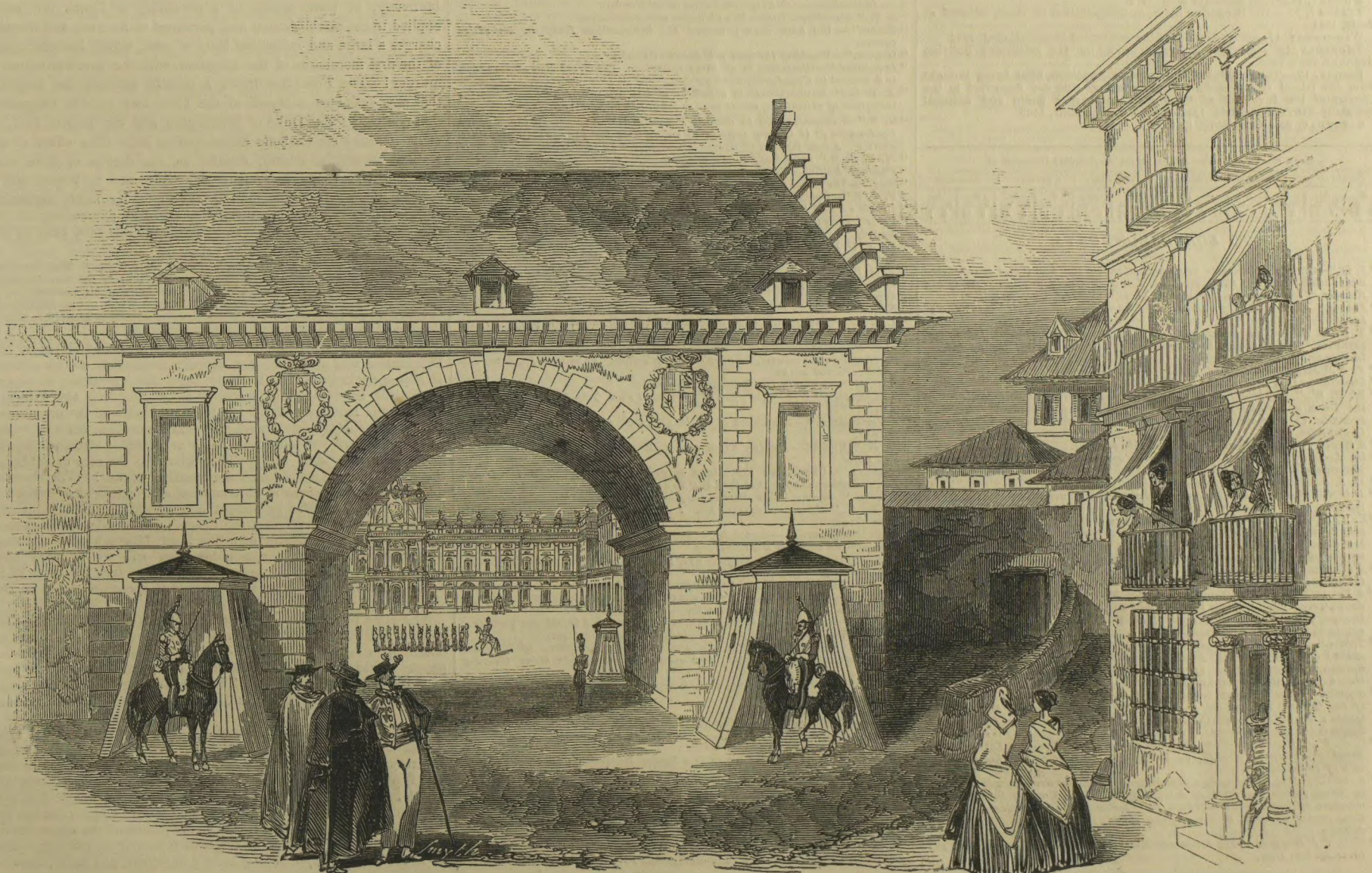
On the general character of Spain Costumes, we borrow the following lively page from Mr. Ford's admirable "Handbook of Spain":—

"The variety of costumes which appears on the Spanish public *alamedas* renders the scene far gayer than that of our dull uniform walks, but the loss of the parti-coloured monks will be long felt to the artist. The gentlemen in their *capas* mingle with the ladies in their *mantillas*, the white-kilted Valencian contrasts with the velvet-glittering Andalusian; the sable-clad priest with the soldier; the peasant with the muleteer: all meet on perfect equality, as in church, and all conduct themselves with equal decorum, good breeding, and propriety. Few Spaniards ever walk arm in arm, and still less do a Spanish lady and gentleman—scarcely even those whom the holy church has made one.

There is no denial to which all classes and sexes of Spaniards will not cheerfully submit in order to preserve a respectable external appearance. This formed one of the most marked characteristics of the Iberians, who, in order to display magnificence on their backs, pinched their bellies. The ancient Deipnosophists, who preferred lining their ribs with good capons, rather than their coats with ermine, could not comprehend this habit (Athen. ii. 6.); and the shifts and starvation endured by poor gentlemen, in order to gratify their *boato*, or love for external personal ostentation, by strutting about in rich clothes, form one of the leading subjects of wit in all their picaresque novels, for "silks and satins put out the kitchen fire," says Poor Richard. Spaniards, even the wealthy, only really dress when they go out; when they come home, they return to a *deshabillé* which amounts to doddiness. Those who are less affluent carefully put by their out-of-door costume, which, consequently, as in the East, lasts for many years, and forms one reason, among many others, why mere fashions change so little: another reason why all Spaniards in public are so well dressed is, that, unless they can appear as they think they ought, they do not go out at all. In the present universal and inconceivable wreck of private fortunes, many families remain at home during the whole day, thus retiring and presenting the smallest mark for evil fortune to peck at. They scarcely stir out for weeks and months; adversity produces a keener impatience of dishonour than was felt in better days, a more morbid susceptibility, an increased anxiety to withdraw from those places and that society where a former equality can no longer be maintained. The recluses steal out at early dawn to the *missa de Madrugada*, the daybreak mass, which is expressly celebrated for the consol-

tion of all who must labour for their bread, all who get up early and lie down late, and that palest and leanest form of poverty, which is ready to work but findeth none to employ. When the sad congregation have offered up their petition for relief, they return to cheerless homes, to brood in concealment over their fallen fortunes. At dusky nightfall they again creep, bat-like, out to breathe the air of heaven, and to meditate on new schemes for hiding the morrow's distress."

Our second Illustration shows the enormous Royal Palace, or, rather, a portion of it, as seen through the noble archway of the *Armeria*; at the same time, affording a glance at the street architecture of Madrid. *La Armeria real* is one of the finest armouries in the world: the noble gallery, which fronts the south side of the Palace, is 227 feet long, by 36 wide: it was built in 1565, by Gaspar de La Vega, for Philip II., when he removed the Royal armoury from Valladolid. This, as it really contains weapons of all kinds, is a double curiosity, being the best provided arsenal in the land; although, as in other matters, the implements are somewhat behind those used by more advanced nations. The first entrance is very striking, and worthy of this land of chivalry, the Cid, and Don Quixote. All down the middle of the saloon are drawn up equestrian figures; while armed Knights stand against the walls, surrounded in every direction with implements of war and tournament. Above, hang banners taken from the enemy, while the walls are lined with coats of armour. The collection of swords is, however, the most interesting; for this weapon, Spain has always been celebrated.



THE ROYAL PALACE AT MADRID.—THE ARMERIA.

MAGNIFICENT PERIODICAL PRESENTS

TO THE

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

GRAND PICTURE EXHIBITIONS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In the second week of December—and, as it were, on the threshold of another prosperous year—we are again enabled to make one of those joyous announcements to our readers, which are ever sources of pleasure to ourselves in the proportion in which their fulfilment tends to the profit and enjoyment of the Public, “for whom we live”—or, at least, of that portion of it with whom we are in weekly and friendly communion.

The perfect honesty of principle and purpose with which this Journal has continued its career, has maintained for it the undeviating confidence of those who placed reliance upon its early promise, and have had no reason to regret their trust. This is our boast; and it will be seen that we uphold our right to it.

It was in this spirit that—destined little to profit, but much to please—we prepared those magnificent commemorations of our early patronage, and afterwards confirmed prosperity—the GRAND VIEW OF LONDON—and superb PANORAMA OF THE THAMES—presented, at fitting intervals, to our readers.

It is in the same spirit that now—towards the close of our Seventh Volume, and another year—with foot firm in the stirrup—gratitude inspiring, and confidence insured—we announce our intention to present our readers with Noble Presents, in appropriate form, and with the best genius and illustration that modern art can afford, and without a thought of expense,

MAGNIFICENT PICTURES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

It is not more our determination that their production shall surprise all who receive them, than that the faithful Illustrations themselves shall become so many records and monuments of what the good-will and hearty friendship of the public enabled the first Illustrated Newspaper in the Nineteenth Century to achieve. Edinburgh and Dublin put forth their sister claims with London; and we may well aspire to reflect on a grand scale, the Chiefest Cities of Europe, when not Europe, nor any territory short of the whole known world, is able to affix a limit to our circulation.

The minute details of our plan, in presenting these Magnificent Pictures to our Subscribers, will be immediately placed at their disposal. For the present, we are glad to believe that there is not one of them who will not feel confidence and pleasure in its plain ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Number of our Journal, with the Presentation Print, price 6d. No extra charge will be made. The first Print, a VIEW OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, will be presented early in the ensuing year.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 14.—Third Sunday in Advent—Washington died, 1799—Isaac Walton died, 1683.
MONDAY, 15.—Earl Stanhope died, 1816.
TUESDAY, 16.—The Gregorian Style, or Computation of Time, adopted at Paris, 1582.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Guy, founder of the celebrated Hospital, died, 1724.
THURSDAY, 18.—General Bolivar, founder of the celebrated Bolivian Republic, died, 1830.
FRIDAY, 19.—The remains of the Emperor Napoleon, after being brought from his Island Grave at St. Helena, were on this day deposited in the Church of the Invalides at Paris with surpassing pomp and national sympathy—Dr. Darwin died, 1732—Tycho Brache born, 1586.
SATURDAY, 20.—Gray born, 1716.

HISSE WARMS at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 30.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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2 55 3 13 3 28 3 47 4 3 4 20 4 37 4 54 5 11 5 21 5 49 6 7					

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“J. M.”—Czerny's Exercises are unquestionably the best; any practitioner assiduously studying them must become a first-rate pianist. He is the founder of the modern mechanism of Liszt, Thalberg, Chopin, &c.
“Fusob.”—The most easy instrument to learn without a master is the Jew's-harp.
“T. N. E. Z.”—The “Chiragymnost” is the best instrument for finger exercises. The price may be ascertained of Messrs. Martin, the patentees, in Piccadilly.
“Y. Z.”—Jersey, is a wag.
“Curcio.”—It is pronounced Ophi-cleide.
“W. R. W.”—Bamborough.—Every cathedral is under the superintendence of the Dean and Chapter of its Canons; they are, indeed, the Bishop's council. (See the article, “Bishop, Canon, and Cathedral,” in the “Penny Cyclopædia.”)
“A Reader.”—Gower-street.—The e in Adela is short.
“Un Lecteur.”—Liverpool.—The Berwick smacks sail from the Leith and Berwick and Miller's Wharfs, London.
“H. S. S.”—Plymouth.—Apply to the Directors.
“J. O'N.”—Warrington.—Address a letter to Mr. Palmer, the patentee, Shoe-lane.
“X. Y. Z.”—Tintern.—We do not think there is an engraved portrait of the late Captain Basil Hall. The last published portrait, in plain dress, is the best likeness of the Duke of Wellington. A cheap and good camera obscura may be purchased of Watkins and Hill, Charing cross.
“A Constant Reader.”—Guildford.—We will endeavour to ascertain the historical fact our Correspondent requires.
“A Young Subscriber.”—Lord Wriothesley Russell is married to Elizabeth, daughter of Lord William Russell, by Charlotte Anne, his wife, sister of George, present Earl of Jersey. Lady Wriothesley Russell is thus first cousin to Lady Adela Ibbetson.
“Tobias.”—The regulation-price of an Ensign's commission in the Line is £450; and of a Cornetcy, £840. In the Foot Guards, an Ensign's commission, giving the rank of Lieutenant, costs £1200; and in the Life Guards, a Cornetcy is fixed at £1260.
“Stephen.”—The difference between the “Queen Mother” and the “Mother of the Queen” is this: the former is both a Queen and the Mother of a Queen; the latter is only the Mother of a Queen. The Queen Dowager of Spain is the Queen Mother; the Duchess of Kent is Mother of the Queen.
“C. S. W.”—Hackney.—The Christian name of the Princess Esterhazy is Sarah-Frederica-Caroline. The Duchess of Angoulême was born on the 19th of December, 1778.
“A. B. C.”—The Unicorn, as a supporter of the Royal arms, was introduced by King James the First on his accession to the English throne. The standard of the Unicorn had been long borne by the Scots Monarchs, and King James added it to the English shield, as an emblem of his native country.
“T. C. T.”—Glasgow.—The Inner and Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn, are three distinct Inns.

“Amicus Certus” is thanked for his suggestion; but the affair is scarcely of sufficient interest.

“R. J.”—Romsey, can demand of the Publisher an account of the receipts and disbursements.

“A Young Builder of Ipswich” must be very young in his craft. When we say “one brick thick,” we mean that the walls are as thick as one brick placed lengthwise. We are, however, much obliged to him for giving us the opportunity of correcting two misprints: in the account of the Burning of the Theatre at Glasgow, for “16,” read “14 inches,” and for “the whole edifice seemed for its sides quite insecure,” read “for its size quite insecure.”

“College of the Deaf and Dumb, Rugby.”—We have received a small volume of Essays by the Pupils at this well-conducted Establishment, which provides, with the comforts of a domestic circle, a sound and liberal education to those persons of the higher classes, of both sexes, who, being deaf and dumb, or having impediments of speech, are thus incapacitated for receiving instruction by the usual channels. The Essays are various, pleasant, and intelligent: they are short themes, written off-hand by pupils not exceeding fifteen years of age, in the presence of the parties who proposed the subjects; and they are printed without the slightest alteration.

“Ramahoon Rôcque.”—Apply to the Clerical Life Assurance Society, 78, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

“A Constant Reader,” Turvin.—Heathen.

“Mona” will, perhaps, send a specimen or two; but the subjects named are not very promising.

“P. H.”—Torquay.—The Illustrations will appear shortly.

“Scrip.”—Five shillings.

“D. H.”—Scarborough.—Address a note to Mr. Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough street.

“Peter” should read Mr. Leigh Hunt's “Imagination and Fancy.”

“A B., Strand.”—The copyright of Dramatic pieces is paid for by managers at a fixed sum, or at a certain sum per night, according to the number of performances. Twenty pounds is not an unusual payment for a clever adaptation of a farce from the French; but we have heard of 15s. 9d. being paid for such a labour!

“Amyntor.”—The investigation will require some little time, but we have every hope of being able to afford the information in a week or two.

“Wisbeachensis.”—The question of the early Arms of the English Sovereigns is involved in some obscurity. An heraldic writer of repute asserts that the Leopards, the chosen emblems of the Normans, were introduced into England by the Conqueror, and continued to be the Royal ensigns of his successors until the accession of James I., who, considering the Norman bearings derogatory, superseded them by three golden Lions passant guardant. Originally, the Royal Shield exhibited two Leopards only: the third was added by Henry II., on his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine. Another authority maintains that the Ensigns of England were always Lions, and strengthens his assertion by a quotation from an early writer, John, the Monk of Harleston, in Tourain; who relates that when Henry I. selected Geoffrey Plantagenet to be his son-in-law, “Clypeus Leonculos aureos imaginarios habens collo ejus suspenditur.”

“A. H. P.”—Dr. Wolf is married to Lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, daughter of Horatio, late Earl of Orford.

“T.”—The original large paper edition of “Burke's Commoners” is, we believe, out of print. The publishing price of the four volumes was six guineas. A copy may possibly be obtained at Mr. H. Bohn's, York-street, Covent Garden.

“A Subscriber.”—By the laws of Heraldry, no female is entitled to a crest. It would therefore be evidently incorrect for our Correspondent to have “her seal engraved with her husband's crest and her own initials underneath.”

“H. S. F.”—The Chevalier John Sobieski Stuart is clearly not a direct descendant of the Young Chevalier. Cardinal York was unquestionably the last legitimate male descendant of the Royal House of Stuart.

“A Young Beginner.”—To practise as a Conveyancer it is not necessary to be called to the Bar. Attorneys practise as Conveyancers; but “Conveyancers,” technically so called, are Barristers. If a member of the Universities (i.e., Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin), you can be called to the Bar after keeping, three years' terms, if of M.A. standing; otherwise, five are required. The expense of being called, and keeping terms, amounts to about £120. Besides this, the stamp and fees on entrance amount to about £35. The fee paid to Pleader, Conveyancer, or Barrister, for the run of Chamber work, and so called instruction, is £1'0 per annum. Read Stephens's Commentary on the Laws of England, and then enter a Conveyancer's Chambers. Or, read Watkins on Real Property; with Jarman on Wills, and Saunders on Uses and Trusts; and use some practical work containing forms, such as Martin and Bythewood's Conveyancing. But nothing can supersede actual work in Chambers.

“Inquisitor.”—It is customary for a “Freshman” at Cambridge to commit all sorts of foolish acts of extravagance—giving breakfasts, &c., included. But it is by no means necessary to do so, to win either the reputation of a “gentleman,” or the humbler title of “a good fellow.”

“Alfred.”—The important examination of pupils at St. John's takes place in May, as at the other Colleges. There may be a preliminary Classical Examination about Christmas, and we have an indistinct impression of such a thing; but ourselves, we cannot state positively.

“Netepitas.”—We think “Pope.”

“A. B.”—The following were the Winners:—

Derby.	Oaks.	St. Leger.	Ascot Cup.
1841. Coronation	Ghuznee	Satirist	Lanercost
1842. Attila	Our Nell	Blue Bonnet	Beeewing
1843. Cotherstone	Poison	Nutwith	Ralph
1844. Orlando	Princess	Foigh a-Ballagh	The Emperor
1845. Merry Monarch	Refraction	The Baron	The Emperor

“An Occasional Reader.”—We do not know the address of the railway surveyor alluded to. It is most probable that there will be a further demand for railway land surveying.

“An Old Subscriber,” Brighton.—The artist's error.

“J. T.”—Streatham Hill.—The omission was accidental.

“Tenor.”—We have been promised the information from an accredited source.

“Oberon.”—Washing the hair will darken its colour.

“Inquisitor.”—Clerestory is of three syllables. The Great Bell at Rangoon is described in Crauford's work on Ava.

“A. T. R.”—Banbury.—It is a matter of literary courtesy to maintain the incognito of editorship, where such is sought to be preserved.

“G. B.”—It is recommended to consult the article “Greece,” in the “Penny Cyclopædia”; it is very copious in authorities for the History and Antiquities. A new History of Greece is announced by Mr. Grote.

“M. L. B. B.”—Should apply to a surgeon.

“Paddy.”—Belfast.—Next week.

“Max.”—The Lines shall appear.

“F. C. C.”—Certainly, in Mid-leese.

“Dingle's Hand Dribbling Machine.”—The note arrived too late.

“Peter Puzzlewig” should address a note to the Secretary of the Zoological Society.

“M. N. O. P.”—We believe it to be possible for a very passable horse to leap nine yards.

“T. H.”—Iford, suggests that four statues should be placed on the massive vacant pedestals at London Bridge. This has been often proposed, but never attempted.

“Nemo.”—The g in Physiognomy and Assignee is soft.

“T. F. R.”—The expense of binding our half-yearly volumes is 5s.

“Impartial.”—Bristol, is thanked for his obliging offer.

“G. L. P.”—Sir Humphry Davy's “Vision” in the Coliseum, can only be purchased in his volume, “Consolations in Travel,” or in one of the volumes of his collected works.

“G. P. R.”—Apply to Dr. Ramadge, Ely-place.

“A Subscriber,” Rye.—The price of “Frank's First Trip to the Continent” is 3s.

“A Parishioner.”—The sketch of Wallon Church, restored, did not reach us in time.

“W. B.”—Kilfield.—Eugene Aram was a classical usher at Knaresborough and Lynn.

“Stratton.”—Chambers's Miscellany is published weekly. An Illustrated London Almanack for 1846 may still be had.

“Clonmel.”—General Tom Thum has just arrived in London.

“F. E. G.”—Lewes.—Address Mr. Landells, Engraver, 6, Bride-court, Blackfriars.

“D. C.”—Dumbarton.—Certainly.

“Chorea.”—A stamp is not necessary.

“Alban” is thanked for his obliging offer; but the subject is scarcely of sufficient interest.

“W. J.”—The French Chambers usually meet in January.

“Fielding.”—The term Quakeress is not to be found in Dictionaries; though custom has, to some extent, adopted it.

“T. F. B.”—Oxford.—The subscription to our Journal is 6s. 6d. per quarter.

“W. D.”—Stoneyford.—We are not in possession of the address.

“A. C. G.”—In or soon after the year 1824, an Exhibition of National Manufactures, Machines, &c., was opened in the King's Mews, Charing Cross.

“A Tradesman,” Lyme Regis, should appeal to the Income Tax Commissioners.

“W. M. F.”—We think not.

“Cornelius Agrippa” may be right; but, it would be fishing in troubled waters.

“W. J. G.”—Thanks.

“R. F. W.”—Ireland, should apply to a School Bookseller. The information sought would be an advertisement.

“Letitia.”—See the beautiful Portrait in our present No.—“Those vile roads” will be few and far between.

“H. G.”—A Seal Engraver will ascertain.

“F. R.”—Atherstone.—Black is a colour supposed to be owing to the absence of light. White is, according to Newton, composed of all colours.

“E. G. O. B.”—Calvinism is the theological system of John Calvin, who denied the free agency of man, and maintained Predestination.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1845.

RESIGNATION OF SIR ROBERT PEELE.

We are enabled to confirm the truth of a rumour which was in circulation at the Clubs in the early part of the week. Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues have resigned. They tendered their resignations to her Majesty on Wednesday, and they were accepted. Our contemporaries assign various reasons for this step. From all that we have heard, we think there is no reason to doubt that the immediate cause of Sir Robert Peel's resignation was disagreement in opinion with the Duke of Wellington upon the subject of the Corn-laws. The Noble Duke is stated to be entirely opposed to their Repeal. A Cabinet Council was held on Monday last, and there is little doubt that it was upon this occasion that the determination of Sir Robert was taken. Indeed, the resignation of the Ministers was openly talked of at the Clubs on Tuesday night.

The public are naturally very anxious to learn the name of the Statesman who will be entrusted with the selection of a new Cabinet. We are enabled to state that the task has been entrusted to Lord John Russell, who has already had an interview with her Majesty upon the subject, and has received her Majesty's commands to form a new Ministry. In some quarters it is believed that Lord Stanley will again join his former colleagues, the Whigs. Various other rumours are in circulation, but we forbear from noticing them, as we shall probably be enabled to communicate some authentic information on the subject in a later impression.

WITHOUT mingling here in the great controversy which for these ten days past has been carried on between the leading journals, it may not be out of place shortly to consider the mode in which it has been conducted. Earnestness and warmth of feeling are to be expected from all advocates of any cause if they are sincere, and the language which fairly expresses those feelings cannot be objected to; but in the present case we are sorry to see that the limits of controversy and argument have been, on one side at least, far exceeded. The subject in dispute—the Laws regulating the importation of Corn into the United Kingdom—is one so purely commercial, that it might be thought capable above all others of the most temperate treatment. It does not involve any distinct party or political principle; it can awake none of those religious animosities which we have witnessed in former years. The statement by one journal, that these laws were about to be repealed, was one not difficult to meet by a fair contradiction, if wholly unfounded; a very short time would have disproved it, to the destruction of the credit of the, in that case, rash assessor; and, in the mean time, the question itself might have been argued with that degree of judgment and temper we look for from all who take a prominent part in public affairs.

The mischief of reckless and unsupported statements in an organ to which the public has been accustomed to trust in matters of fact, can neither be overrated nor too strongly condemned, though the practice would soon work its own cure; no journal could long survive the general want of confidence an indulgence in such temerity of statement would produce. This is the position of the Times: it has committed itself to an assertion that a certain course of policy is contemplated by the present Government. The Herald denies the fact with equal confidence, if not with all that intimate and perfect knowledge of official movements which the ostensible organ of the Government ought to possess. The public are at liberty to form its opinion between the two opponents, with such help as it can derive from the former acts of the same men in similar, if not in exactly identical circumstances. But this arrival at a decision is not aided, if the denial of the premises advanced adopts an angry tone; plunges into mere abuse of its opponent; indirectly, at least, speaks of a possibility of Lynch law being applied to the establishment and personnel of its rival, and directly charges a large and influential body of men, which includes many of the first merchants of the kingdom, with the horrible crime of murder! The Times has drawn a parallel between the necessity that now exists for a repeal of the Corn Law and the exigencies that compelled the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, in 1829, to carry the Catholic Emancipation Bill. The effect of the parallel would, of course, depend on the degree of force with which it was established; with the same men in power, and a general difficulty apprehended, it was almost inevitably suggested. But, is the impression that a crisis is at hand, demanding all the energies of our rulers, removed by language like this, held by the Herald of Wednesday?

What signs do we see of the state bordering on civil war? What murders are there? We know of but one League murder, that of the late lamented Mr. Drummond; alas! sacrificed in vain if the suborners of his murderer are to triumph; and, by the way, Mr. Drummond's murderer was not an Englishman or even a Scotch Saxon—he was a Celt—and, as we have been assured, a son or grandson of one of the ready-blooded Irish homicides of 1798.

A Jury of Englishmen found that the wretched slayer of Mr. Drummond was a maniac, not morally responsible for his actions. If any one “knew” him to have been the instrument of others, what guilt have they not incurred by withholding the evidence that would have proved it! If the “suborners of the murderer” can be so distinctly denounced, why was it not done before? But all this is absurd; to substitute it for argument is almost as insane as the miserable deed itself. Then what has the race or nation of the unhappy man to do with the question at all? The curse of madness falls upon men in all countries, and mania often takes the form of hatred to some prominent and public person, without any cause whatever. To connect the League with the deed of a monomaniac, is simply to charge men like Lord Morpeth with abetting assassination; and any reasonable man will see at once how heavily this will recoil on those who make it. It is not the way to conduct an argument on a great national question. Nor is the next passage much better.

The same paper, supposing—what has not yet happened—that its rival will recommend a resort to popular violence, as a means of obtaining a repeal of the Corn-laws, says, “If it did so, either the people would disregard it, or end by throwing the inanimate part of the establishment into the Thames—deposing the living creatures on the softest couch afforded by the alluvies of Puddle Dock.”

What is this but a suggestion of the exercise of that brutal system of mob law, which Englishmen have so often denounced when put in force in America. But a short time has elapsed since the establishment of a newspaper that advocated the abolition of slavery, rather too near the borders of a slave state, was broken up, and the editor all but deposited in the “softest couch afforded by the alluvies of” the Mississippi, in consequence of the same sort of incitement. Every journal in England reproved the outrage;—are we to see the same spirit rising among ourselves, and let it pass un-

rebuked? We do not pretend to decide which party has the greatest claim to credit, and one of them, at least, is very well able to defend itself. But it is due to the character of the whole press not to see the fair bounds of argument in any case exceeded.

THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

THE RAILWAY DEPOSITS AT THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Last week we gave as accurate a list as possible of the Railway Companies whose plans, &c., had been deposited at the Board of Trade. We now supply some additional names:—

Armagh, Coleraine, and Portrush
Drogheda, Extension
Birmingham, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, and Walsall Junction
Bristol and Dover Direct Junction
Bristol and English Channel Junction
Bristol and Merthyr-Tydfil Junction
Central Kent
Cork and Kilkenny
Dartmouth, Torbay, and Exeter
Direct Exeter, Plymouth, and Devonport
Direct Manchester, Leeds, and York
Enniskillen and Sligo, Great North Western Junction (Londonderry, Letterkeny, and Buncrana division)
Exeter, Dorchester, and Weymouth Junction
Coast

Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine Junction
Great Western and Windsor
Kilkee and Ennis, via Killybeg
Louth and Gainsborough Direct
Manchester, Huddersfield, and Great Grimsby
Direct
Midland Grand Junction
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Edinburgh, and Direct
Glasgow Junction
Northampton, Bedford, and Cambridge
Northampton, Lincoln, and Hull Direct
Northumberland Dock and Ferry Branch
Reading and Reigate Atmospheric, and Staffordshire and North Midland Junction
Staffordshire and Shropshire Junction
Tunbridge and Rye Harbour Direct
Welsh Midland

CENTRAL KENT.—The Central Kent have made arrangements with the South Eastern, by whom the construction of the line will be effected. In virtue of this arrangement, the scripholders will be entitled to a distribution at par of certain shares of the South Eastern distinguished as No. 4.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—This invention is now in full play on the Railway between Fleetwood and Kirkham, and will shortly be in operation on the whole length of the line to Preston.

CHESTER AND BIRKENHEAD.—The Chester and Birkenhead Railway Company have abandoned all the proposed extensions and extensions of their line, and will not go to Parliament next Session.

AMALGAMATIONS.—The Lancashire and North York Company have amalgamated with the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction. The Blackburn, Derwen, and Bolton has also been amalgamated with the same line.

PAYMENT OF MONEY TO THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.—It will be interesting to parties concerned in the payment of Railway deposits into the hands of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, as well as tend to allay any apprehension that may be felt on the part of the public generally, of a disturbance of the circulation from such payments, if simultaneously made, to learn that the Speaker of the House of Commons has, after consultation with the law officers of the Crown, resolved to grant orders for the payment of the sums required by the standing orders in three, four, or five instalments, as may be most convenient.

THE LONDON AND YORK, AND EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAYS.—There are no longer any doubts that Mr. Hudson has made proposals directly to the board of management of the London and York Railway Company, for the absorption of their project in his Eastern Counties Extension schemes. The directors of the London and York Company meet, it is said, on the 16th inst., to take them into consideration, and Mr. Hudson's friends in that Company assembled to day (Saturday), for the purpose of promoting the favourable reception of his proposition by their own directors.

THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—A special general meeting of the proprietors of the London and Brighton Railway Company was held on Tuesday, to consider the matters in dispute with the Croydon Company. A resolution was agreed to, "that this meeting adopt as its ultimatum the proposals made by this board to the directors of the Croydon Company on the 5th of November last, and that in the event of such proposals not being accepted it will become expedient to call another meeting of the Company with a view to rescind the resolution for amalgamation passed by the meeting of November the 6th."

BUBBLE RAILWAY COMPANIES.—One or two Railway Companies have recently adopted the discreditable course of endeavouring to intimidate applicants for shares, into the payment of deposits upon them. The Solicitor-General has given a very decided opinion that such payments cannot be enforced. Thus much for the legal validity of these demands. As a matter of equity it must be recollected that these applications were made under a totally different state of things. It is obvious that they cannot be obtained by force. Even if actions could be successful, it would be impossible to obtain the amount in time for the ensuing session. The best legal authorities, however, treat the idea of compelling the payments of deposits to companies not sanctioned by law, as an utter absurdity.

THE DEPOSITS OF RAILWAY PLANS ON A SUNDAY.—It is said that the question will be raised, how far Sunday, which is considered no day in law, can be taken to be the last day in November.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very frightful character occurred on Friday evening (last week), on the works of the Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester Junction Railway, between Gresford and Wrexham, by the overturning of a train down a steep embankment, by which one man was killed on the spot, and several others were seriously injured. The workmen and stone masons employed on the works at Gresford, it appears, were in the practice, on leaving their work in the evening, of getting into the earth waggons, and being propelled up the line to Wrexham. On the evening in question about forty of them had taken their seats in the trucks, and were proceeding at a rapid rate, when on arriving opposite the race course, near Wrexham, the fireman's wagon got off the line, and ran down the embankment, dragging with it the remainder. One man, Peter Edwards, was found among the lower trucks, frightfully mutilated and quite dead. Another labourer was discovered with his left leg severed completely. A third poor creature had his left leg broken in three places, while seven or eight others were more or less injured. As soon as possible the sufferers were placed in a truck and conveyed on to Wrexham, where they were received into the Hope public house, and met with every medical and other assistance. On Saturday an inquest was held at the above house on the body of P. Edwards, in the course of which, it was shown that the accident arose by the rails sinking into the earth below the level of the road, the rail not being properly laid on the sleepers. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a demand of £5 on the carriage.

SUICIDE OF MR. FISHE, OF THE FINSBURY BANK.—On Tuesday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest in the drawing-room of the Finsbury Bank for Deposits and Current Accounts, upon the body of Mr. William Croft Fishe, aged 55, proprietor of the bank, and senior churchwarden of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell. Constable James Thomas, 139 G, deposed that he was called into the bank by a servant shortly after five o'clock, last Sunday morning, who told him that Mrs. Fishe having missed her husband was alarmed for his safety, and wished him to examine the house for him. He did so, and found the deceased in another apartment. He was quite dead, and besides his dressing-gown only had on his shoes, shirt, and flannel waistcoat. There was a rent in his dressing gown, upon raising which it was ascertained that he had shot himself through the right side, and that the ball (a musket one) passed out of the opposite side and fell inside his dressing gown. Upon removing him a large double-barrelled pistol (which witness, with the ball, produced) was discovered concealed beneath the dressing gown. The right barrel was discharged, and the other was loaded, having the cap on the nipple, and the trigger cocked. Mr. Croft, chief clerk in the bank, examined.—He knew deceased 25 years. About four years ago he opened the bank upon his own account. Last Saturday night he was exceedingly depressed, complained of his head, which he said was "ready to burst." By the Coroner.—There was a run upon the bank. Other evidence having been adduced, the jury, without a moment's deliberation, returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

A MAN BEHRAIDED ON A RAILWAY.—An accident occurred on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, on Saturday, by which a man named Nicholson had his head severed from his body, and was otherwise dreadfully mutilated. It appears, the deceased was a dyer, at Carlisle, and had been at the works, which are about two miles from the city, the preceding evening, at a merry-making, and was walking home along the railway in the morning, when it is supposed he had either fallen or lain down, and gone to sleep across the rails. The six o'clock train from Malton coming up, passed over his legs and neck, cutting his head completely off. The attention of the engine-driver was attracted by the hat of deceased being thrown violently forward in the path of the engine, and, on stopping the train, the nature of the accident was discovered. The morning was very dark, and the accident arose entirely from the imprudence of the deceased, who was partly intoxicated when he set out to return home, and had taken the railway as the nearest route.

CABINET COUNCIL.—On Monday a Cabinet Council was held, at five o'clock, at the Foreign-office. The Lord Chancellor was sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to attend the meeting. The other Ministers present were—Sir Robert Peel, Lord Wharcliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of Lincoln, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. The Council sat an hour.

THE POTATO CROP.—It seems now admitted that the extent of the disease among the potatoes, in Ireland, has been exaggerated. The Dublin Correspondent of the Times says:—"The last reports from Cork, Galway, Londonderry, and some of the midland districts, continue favourable, and the harsh weather of the past ten days appears to have had no injurious influence on the crops, so far as those localities are concerned. The Cork Southern Reporter, in its corn circular of Saturday's date, reiterates its opinion, 'that no little exaggeration existed upon the subject' of the potato panic. From Kerry, however, the accounts are not so satisfactory." The Carlisle Sentinel has the following:—"Our experience of the past week justifies the opinion we formed about a fortnight since, that the 'famine' outcry was raised for the vilest of all purposes—to promote the political views of the Whig faction, and to damage the character of the Government."

THE SMITHFIELD CATTLE CLUB.

(Continued from the first page.)

Mr. T. Harris (for beasts and long-wooled sheep); and Mr. Tanner, Mr. R. Roys, and Mr. W. Stace (for short-wooled sheep and pigs), were engaged in deciding the relative merits of the animals submitted to their view. The result will be found below.

The nobility among the exhibitors had a fair sprinkling of prizes—among the rest, the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Radnor, and the Duke of Richmond. The best prizes were, however, obtained by farmers and commoners. Messrs. Layton, Adams, Fouracre, Umbers, Trinder, Bland, and Painter, and others, whose names will be found below, all obtained medals or prizes of more or less value and amount.

A very elegant iron roof, of remarkable span, has been thrown over the bazaar. It gives more light during the day, and replaces the somewhat clumsy tarpaulin under which the monstrous productions of stock-breeding care in former years reclined while under the inspection of the curious. The construction of the roof reflects great credit on Mr. Boulton, jun., the architect. Besides this new roof, additional room has also been given by the appropriation of what was formerly the Glaciarium; though, from the removal of the artificial ice, the unwieldy sheep and pigs, to whose use the space is devoted, are deprived of their only chance of healthful exercise.

The exhibition was opened to the public on Wednesday morning at eight o'clock. The visitors even during the first hour were very numerous, but as the day advanced increased numbers continued to pour in, and a glance into the yard at one period, before and after midday, would have been sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical that the "show" had lost none of its popularity, at any rate among the masses of the community.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Warwick, Lord Portman, Lord Leigh, Mr. Pusey, M.P. and Mr. J. W. Childers, M.P., were among the earlier visitors during the morning, and Major General Wemyss, who it will be recollected has the honour to act in the capacity of "steward" to the Prince Consort, also paid a visit to the exhibition during the morning.

The annual meeting of the members of the Club for the transaction of the usual routine business was held at one o'clock in the committee-room, the Duke of Richmond, as senior vice president, occupying the chair.

The Noble Duke was unanimously elected President, in the room of the late Earl Spencer.

The Duke of Richmond then called the attention of the meeting to the vacancy in the list of vice presidents caused by his own election to the office of president, and proposed, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Earl Spencer, that his brother, the present Earl, should be elected vice-president.

The motion having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to. The vacancy in the trusteeship caused by Earl Spencer's death was filled up by the election of Lord Portman to the office.

Mr. W. Fisher Hobbs and Mr. Tanner were next elected stewards in the place of Mr. Millward and Mr. J. S. Turner, retiring by rotation.

The quantity of stock sold during Wednesday was unusually large, and the facilities of railway transit were never more clearly exemplified than by the distant localities for which many of the arrivals were purchased. Coventry, Southampton, Wolverhampton, Windsor, and many other places, are each destined to receive a proportion of the fat beef prepared for the London market. The short-horned ox bred by the late Lord Huntingfield, and fed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to which a prize of £10 was awarded by the judges, was purchased early in the day by Mr. John Banister, of Threadneedle-street, purveyor to Her Majesty, for the large sum of 80 guineas. Mr. John Banister also bought the West Highland ox, fed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which the judges commended, as well as the following animals:—Mr. Tournaire's Devon steer, which gained the first prize of £30, and a silver medal to the breeder; and the same gentleman's steer, to which a prize of £10 and a silver medal were awarded.

The following were the other principal purchases made:—

Mr. Collingwood, of Lamb's Conduit-street, bought the Hereford ox, fed by Mr. R. M. Layton, Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire, to which a prize of £20, a silver medal to the breeder, and a gold medal as the best ox in the yard, had been awarded; Mr. Banister, of Windsor, purveyor to the Court, purchased Mr. Woodward's short-horned steer (prize of £15); Mr. Comfort, of Islington, purchased Mr. Umber's North Devon steer (prize of £10 and silver medal); Mr. Ryder, of Southampton, bought Mr. Bennett's improved short-horned heifer (prize of £10); Mr. S. Morris, of Coventry, purchased Mr. Lythall's Durham cow (prize of £5); Mr. Lucking, of Walbrook, bought the Earl of Leicester's North Devon cow (prize of £15 and silver medal); and Mr. Ryder, of Southampton, purchased the late Earl Spencer's short-horned ox, which, although not competing, was highly commended by the judges.

Very few purchases of sheep and pigs were made on Wednesday. Mr. Wall, of Jermyn street, bought a pen of Bedford and Suffolk pigs, fed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Among the more noticeable cattle were, the **TWIN STEERS**. The Society, however, having no provision or class for **Twins**, and the rules of the Society allowing but one animal belonging to a competitor being shown in a class, these fine animals were not shown together. They are 3 years and 10 months old, of a beautiful roan colour, and weigh nearly 200 stone each; they were fattened by Nathaniel Bland, Esq., of Randalls Park, Leatherhead. There was a very fine ox, of the red Devon breed, and an elderly woman to attend it. The ox won the first prize at Taunton on the 28th of last month. It is the property of Mr. James Bailey, of Holm Farm, near Wellington, Somerset. The female is a very honest and industrious woman, named Peggy Norman, aged about 59, and has been in Mr. Bailey's employment for many years. She has the sole management of the fattening department, and reigns the Queen of a very extensive range of Ox-stalls. At Taunton she attracted great notice, as the enormous fat ox, (with a crumpled horn almost touching its right cheek), followed her through the streets, knowing well her voice.

On Thursday, the 2nd day of the exhibition, the attendance was much greater than on Wednesday, quite a succession of visitors continuing from the opening in the morning to seven in the evening.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the show with his presence.

The first pointed out to the notice of his Royal Highness, of course was the ox fed by Prince Albert.

The Royal Duke expressed great regret on learning from Mr. Gibbs that the Duke of Rutland's short-horned steer had been accidentally prevented from reaching the show in time to be included in the competition, and also that the best of the Earl of Warwick's beasts had fallen lame just previous to its transmission to London. Mr. Trinder's heifer (a milk-white animal), is, perhaps, one of the most perfect beasts in the yard; indeed, this fact is borne out by that of the Gold Medal having been conceded to it as the best cow or heifer. While his Royal Highness was inspecting the animal, the owner had the honour to submit for his inspection a very beautifully executed model of the same in white wax, executed for Lord Sherborne by a young artist named Walter.

After taking the circuit of the cattle yard, His Royal Highness walked towards the sheep and pig pens, and implement gallery, and having thanked the Duke of Richmond and the officials of the Club for their courtesy and attention, took his departure shortly before one o'clock.

We should say that the number of visitors during the day exceeded 10,000. The principal purchasers were from the country, as will be seen by the subjoined list:—

Mr. Trinder's Heifer, prize of £20, and Gold Medal, as best heifer; was sold to Mr. Cooper of Abingdon in Berkshire, for 50 guineas.

Mr. Aston's Hereford ox to Mr. Barton, of Basingstoke; Mr. Chatfield's Sussex steer to Mr. Knight, of Brighton; Mr. Stewart's West Highland steer to Mr. Alder, of Esher; Mr. Tucker's Hereford ox to Mr. Church, of Reading; Mr. Adams's Hereford ox to Mr. Righton, of Reading; Mr. Senior's Hereford ox to Mr. Ryder, of Southampton; Sir William Hake's Hereford steer to Mr. Mann, of Croydon; the Earl of Aylesford's North Devon cow, to Mrs. Hancock, purveyor to her Majesty; Mr. Bennett's short-horned heifer (prize of £10), to Mr. Ryder, of Southampton; Mr. Hayward's short-horned cow (prize of £5), to Mr. Hyde, of Leeds; the Earl of Radnor's Hereford cow (prize of £20, and Silver Medal), to Mr. Righton, of Reading; the late Earl Spencer's short-horned cow, to Mr. Lawrence, of Rugby.

Mr. Holles, of Oxford-street, bought Prince Albert's only remaining unsold animal.

LIST OF PRIZES AWARDED.

OXEN OR STEERS.

Class I.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 5 years old, without restrictions as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be certified.

H. R. H. Prince Albert, of Windsor Castle, a 3 years and 10 months old short-horned ox, bred by the late Lord Huntingfield, and fed on cake, turnips, tares, hay, meal, and potatoes. Travelled to the show by van 22 miles.—Third prize, £10.

Mr. John Davies, of Warden, near Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, a 3 years and 13 months old improved short-horned steer, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, oil-cake, Swedish turnips, and cabbage. Travelled to the show by van 45 miles.—Commended.

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley, near Stamford, Northampton, a 3 years and 11 months old Durham ox, bred by his Lordship, and fed on grass, hay, Swedish turnips, oil-cake, bean-meal, and linseed oil. Travelled to the show by van 89 miles.—Highly commended.

Mr. Robert Martin Layton, of Thorney Abbey, near Peterborough, Cambridge, a 4 years and 8 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. Paul Prosser, of Garway Court, near Monmouth, Hereford, and fed on hay, green clover, Swedish turnips, carrots, and linseed cake. Travelled to the show on foot 2 miles, by van 60 miles, and by railway 93 miles.—First prize, £20. Silver medal and gold medal.

Mr. John Steeds, of Frome Selwood, near Frome, Somerset, a 4 years and 10 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Irvington, near Leominster, Hereford, and fed on grass, hay, bean and barley meal, and roots. Travelled to the show by van 12 miles, and by railway 108 miles.—Commended.

Mr. William Woodward, of Breckons Norton, near Tewkesbury, Worcester, a 3 years and 9 months old improved short-horned steer, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, Swedish turnips, bean, pea, barley, and mixed meal, and linseed cake. Travelled to the show by van 26 miles, and by railway 95 miles.—Second prize, £15.

Class II.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 6 years old, weight 90 stone and upwards, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during nine months previous to the 1st of May, 1845.

Mr. Henry Adams, of Calcut, near Cricklade, Wilts, a 4 years and 8 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. Charles Mason, of Tarrington, near Ledbury, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, and peas, and mixed meal. Travelled to the show by van 41 miles.—Third prize, £10.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, of Woburn Abbey, Bedford, a 4 years and 8 months old Hereford ox, bred by his Grace, and fed on barley-meal, turnips, hay, chaff, and 2000lb. of linseed. Travelled to the show by van 41 miles.—Third prize, £10.

Mr. Thomas White Fouracre, of Dursdon, near Taunton, Somerset, a 3 years and 11 months old Devon steer, bred by himself, and fed on hay, clover, vetches, roots, and about 12 bushels of 720lb. of bean and barley-meal. Travelled to the show on foot 6 miles, and by railway 163 miles.—First prize, £30, and silver medal.

Class III.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 5 years old, under 100 stone and above 70 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash during nine months previous to the 1st of May, 1845.

Mr. Henry Adams, of Calcut, near Cricklade, Wilts, a 4 years and 8 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. Charles Mason, of Tarrington, near Ledbury, Hereford, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, and 1800lb. of cake. Travelled to the show by van 84 miles.—Commended.

Mr. Thomas Umbers, of Wappenbury, near Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, a 3 years and 9 months old North Devon steer, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, 750lb. of cake, and 20 bushels of barley and pea meal. Travelled to the show by van 5 miles, and by railway 103 miles.—First prize, £15, and silver medal.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick, of Warwick Castle, Warwickshire, a 3 years and 7 months old Hereford steer, bred by the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, of Eywood, near Kingston, Hereford, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, 750lb. of cake, 130lb. of bean-meal, and 130lb. of barley-meal. Travelled to the show on foot 5 miles, and by railway 100 miles.—Second prize, £10.

Class IV.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, not exceeding 4 years and 3 months old, under 85 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash during nine months previous to the 1st of May, 1845.

Mr. Thomas White Fouracre, of Dursdon, near Taunton, Somerset, a 3 years and 11 months old Devon steer, bred by himself, and fed on hay, clover, vetches, roots, and by railway 163 miles.—First prize, £10, and silver medal.

Mr. Waller Goodale, of Boreberry House, near Peterborough, Northampton, a 2 years and 10 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. John Bishop, of Aldon, near Ludlow, Salop, and fed on hay, grass, Swedish turnips, and 300lb. of cake. Travelled to the show on foot 4 miles, and by railway 110 miles.—Second prize, £5.

Class V.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 4 years and 6 months old, and under 80 stone weight, without restrictions as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be specified.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, of Windsor Castle, a 4 years old West Highland ox, fed on cake, turnips, tares, hay, meal, and potatoes. Travelled to the show by van 22 miles.—Commended.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham, Norfolk, a 4 years and 4 months old North Devon steer, bred by his Lordship, and fed on Swedish turnips, mangold wurtzel, hay, oil-cake, and bean-meal. Travelled to the show by van 40 miles, and by railway 70 miles.—Commended.

Mr. Thomas Umbers, of Wappenbury, near Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, a 3 years and 6 months old North Devon Steer, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, barley and pea-meal, and oil-cake. Travelled to the show on foot 5 miles, and by railway 103 miles.—The prize of £10, and silver medal.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Class VI.—Fattened Cows or Heifers, under 5 years old. Free-martins and spayed Heifers are not qualified.

Mr. William Bennett, of Lewsey Farm, near Dunstable, Bedfordshire, a 4 years and 7 months old improved short-horned heifer, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, chaff, and oil-cake. Travelled to the show by van 36 miles, has had 1 calf. Second prize, £10.

Mr. William Firth, of Kirkstall, near Leeds, Yorkshire, a 4 years and 8 months old short-horned heifer, bred by Mr. Jonas Whitaker, of Burley, near Otley, Yorkshire, and fed on hay, cake, turnips, and bean-meal. Travelled to the show by van 3 miles, and by railway 234 miles.—Commended.

Mr. Drinkwater Scott Hayward, of Frocester Court, near Stroudwater, Gloucester, a 4 years and 11 months old short-horned cow, bred by himself, and fed on oil-cake, barley, bean, and lentil-meal, hay, mangold-wurtzel, Swedish turnips, and cabbage. Travelled to the show by van 5 miles, and by railway 101 miles; has had 1 calf.—Third prize, £5.

Mr. Trinder, of Wantage, Berkshire, a 3 years and 10 months old Durham heifer, bred by the Right Hon. Lord Sherborne, of Sherborne, near Northleach, Gloucester, and fed on hay, cabbage, swedes, mangold-wurtzel, oat, pea, and barley-meal, and oil-cake. Travelled to the show on foot 2 miles, by van 52 miles, and by railway 63 miles.—First prize, £20, and a silver medal and gold medal.

Class VII.—Fattened Cows of 5 years old and upwards. Free-martins and spayed Heifers are not qualified.

Mr. Morris Edward Lythall, of Hartshill, near Atherstone, Warwick, a 5 years and 7 months old Durham cow, bred by Mr. John Bowers of Braunston, near Daventry, Northampton, and fed on grass, linseed-cake, and barley-meal. Travelled to the show by van 11 miles, and by railway 94 miles; has had 1 calf.—Second prize, £5.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Colehill House, near Farnington, Berkshire, a 5 years and 1 month old Hereford cow, bred by Mr. Thomas Yeld, of the Broom, near Leominster, Hereford, and fed on hay, corn, cake, swedes, and cabbages. Travelled to the show by van 6 miles, and by railway 71 miles; has had 1 calf.—First prize, £20, and silver medal.

Class VIII.—Fattened Cows, of 5 years old and upwards, that shall have had at least two live calves, at separate births.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham, Norfolk, a 11 years and 2 months old North Devon cow, bred by the late Mr. G. P. of Temple Guiting, near Winchcomb, Gloucester, and fed on Swedish turnips, mangold-wurtzel, hay, oil-cake, and bean-meal. Travelled to the show by van 40 miles, and by railway 70 miles; has had 4 calves.—First prize, £15, and silver medal.

The Hon. M. W. B. Nugent, of Higham Grange, Hincley, Leicestershire, a 10 years and 6 months old Pure Leicester or long-horned cow, bred by Mr. Edward Thornton Twycross, of Garsington, near Coventry, Warwick, and fed on hay, rape-seed, grass, and boiled barley. Travelled to the show on foot 4 miles, by van 11 miles, and by railway 101 miles; has had five calves.—Commended.

Mr. John Smith, of Welton Garth, near South Cave, Yorkshire, a 7 years and 2 months old short-horned cow, bred by Mr. Samuel Beecroft, of Anlaby-road, near Hull, Yorkshire, and fed on linseed cake, hay, turnips, grass, and green tares. Travelled to the show, on foot, 13 miles, and by railway, 232 miles; has had three calves.—Commended.

Mr. James W. Walters, of Barnwood, near Gloucester, a 9 years old Hereford cow, bred by Mr. John Walker, of Lulsley-court, near Worcester, and fed on hay, oil-cake, carrots, mangold-wurtzel, and barley-meal. Travelled to the show on foot three miles, and by railway 114 miles; has had four calves.—Second prize, £5.

EXTRA STOCK.—CATTLE.

Mr. Nathaniel Bland, of Randall's Park, near Leatherhead, Surrey, a 3 years and 10 months old Durham short-horned steer, bred by the late Mr. W. Calvert, of Hunston, near Ware, Herts, and fed on grass, oil-cake, hay, carrots, swedes, bean-meal and bruised linseed. Travelled to the show by van 20 miles.—Silver medal.

NOT COMPETING.

The executors of the late Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Althorp Park, Northampton, a 4 years and 10 months old short-horned ox, bred by the late Earl Spencer, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, mangold-wurtzel, and oil-cake. Travelled to show by van 10 miles, and by railway 66 miles.—Highly commended.

The executors of the late Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Wiseton, near Bawtry, Nottingham, a 4 years and 2 months old short-horned ox, bred by the late Earl Spencer, and fed on oil-cake and bean meal, turnips, cabbages, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 21 miles and by railway 172 miles.—Highly commended.

The executors of the late Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Wiseton, near Bawtry, Nottingham, a 3 years and 4 months old short-horned cow, bred by the late Earl Spencer, and fed on oil-cake, barley and bean meal, turnips, cabbages, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 21 miles, and by railway 172 miles.—Highly commended.

SHEEP.

Class IX.—Long-wooled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, that have never had cake, corn, meal or pulse.

Mr. John Painter, of Burley, near Oakham, Rutland, a pen of three 20 months old new Leicester wethers, bred by himself.—First prize, £20, and silver medal.

Mr. Thomas Twit hell, of Willington, near St. Neot's, Beds, a pen of three 20 months old pure Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from rams hired of Mr. Samuel Bennett, of Bickering's Park, near Woburn, Bedfordshire.—Second prize, £5.

Class X.—Long-wooled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, under eight stone weight, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse.

Mr. Thomas Umbers, of Wappenbury, near Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, a pen of three 21 months old new Leicester wethers, bred by himself.—The prize £10, and silver medal.

Class XI.—Long-wooled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford, of Peckington, near Coventry, Warwick, a pen of three 20 months old Leicester wethers, bred by his Lordship, from rams hired of Mr. Pratt, of New Fields, Southampton.—Commended.

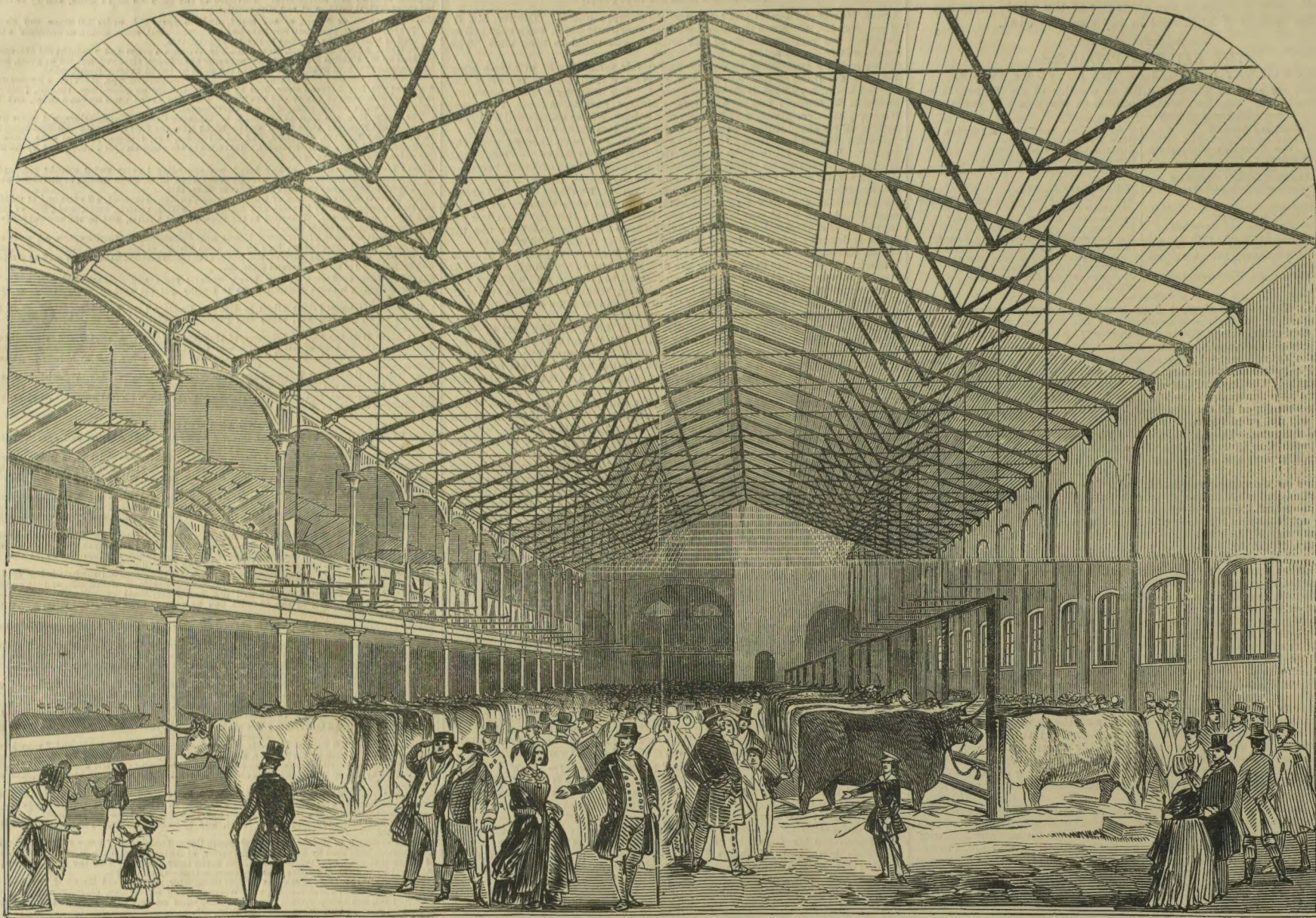
Mr. Richard Redgrave, of Bunker's-hill, near Boughton, Northampton, a pen of three 21 months old Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from rams hired of Mr. Manning, of Orlingbury, near Wellingborough, Northampton.—Second prize, £5.

Mr. Thomas Vintcent, of Willington, near St. Neot's, Bedfordshire, a pen of three 20 months old pure Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from rams hired of Mr. Samuel Bennett, of Bickering's Park, near Woburn, Bedfordshire.—First prize, £20, and silver medal.

Class XII.—Long and Short-wooled Cross-bred fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

Mr. John Hitchman, of Little Milton, near Wheatley, Oxfordshire, a pen of three 21 months old lamphire and Oxfordshire cross wethers, bred by himself.—First prize, £10, and silver medal.

Mr. Charles Tomson, of Sandon, near Luton, Bedfordshire, a pen of three 21 months old Down and Gloucester cross wethers, bred by himself.—Second prize, £5

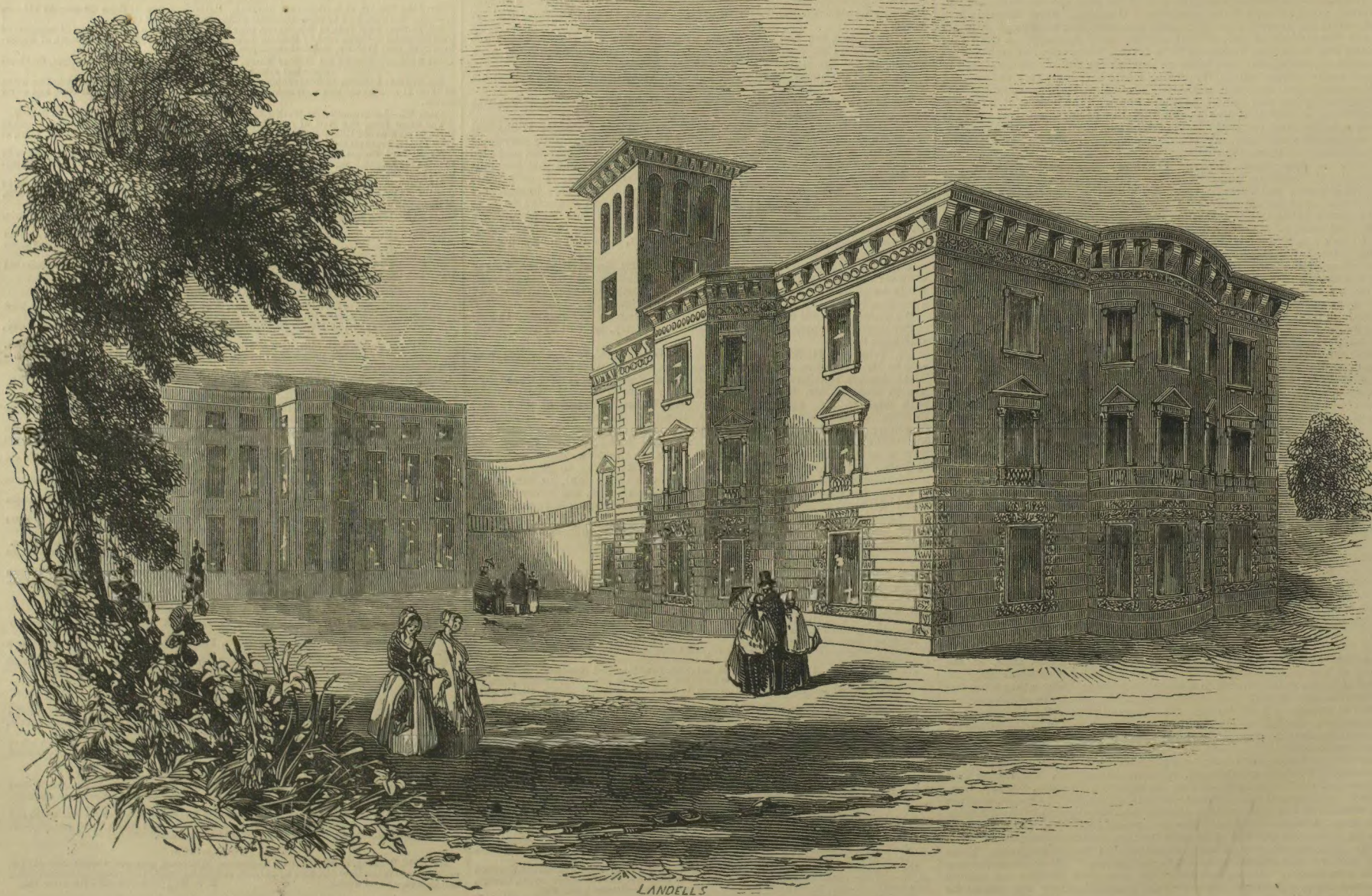


THE SMITHFIELD PRIZE CATTLE SHOW.—1845.

street, Baker-street, 195 feet long, by 50 feet wide, formerly only temporarily covered in with canvass, was, this year, surmounted by a light and elegant iron tension trussed roof, well lighted by a ridge lantern extending the whole length. On the west side, a spacious gallery, 40 feet wide, has been

thrown open to the arena, thus affording ample room for the display of roots, plants, seeds, implements, &c. The whole of these improvements were designed by, and executed under the direction of, Mr. Boulnois, jun., architect. The general arrangements for the Show were, throughout, most

excellent and complete, and reflect the highest credit upon those gentlemen to whom the management was entrusted; and we acknowledge, with pleasure, the courtesy shown by the indefatigable Hon. Sec., Mr. Brandreth, to the artists of our establishment.



LANDELLS

NEW WING OF OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—(SEE PAGE 381.)

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAIT OF REMBRANDT.

PAINTED BY HIMSELF.

(The Original in the Louvre.)

Where the Grand Louvre, in its lap of art,
Holds half the genius-treasure of a world—
Of wondrous mind portrays th' immortal part,
And holds the banner of the soul unfurl'd!
Where the proud legacies of ages past,
Stor'd by the lavish taste of fostering Kings,
Are grasp'd and gather'd, as in some fine Vast
Which Glory sails on everlasting wings!

Where the tranc'd Wanderer strays from other lands,
To check his travel with its finest pause—
Touch'd into Love by Art's magician wands,
And fill'd with all the truth of Beauty's laws—
Beauty which beams with intellectual force—
A sort of Godhead shining out of Man—
With all the heavenly influence of its source
Fix'd by the Genius that hath giv'n it span!

Where Nations come, in brief, to worship Mind
Letter'd on canvass, that doth out-last Time—
Dead Names: with Immortality behind,
Commanding homage with a front sublime.
Ay! where the Painters of Creation throng—
Their works the priceless jewels of the mart—
And range the triumphs of their lives along
Those works that deify the realms of Art.

In the eternal LOUVRE! Even there!—
Will flash some likeness of a Face divine,
As ancient Temples still revealed with care
The God's fair image sculptur'd near his shrine.
So near the shrines of those immortal men
(Their pictured glories which tranced eyes adore,)
Will gleam some fine life-portraiture—till then
Unseen—but thence remembered ever-more!

Thus have we Rembrandt! he whose shadowy might
Gave greater depth to darkness, and struck through
Back grounds like tombs—the tingling spark of light
That gave to faces freshness of the dew;—
Made them speak out with eyes and looks of mind
Fidelity that fixed the searcher's gaze—
Evoking Truth, with Alchemy refined,
That charm'd the spirit with its own amaze!

And he who painted other's portraits so,
And to Creative Art gave depth more grand,
Here dasheth forth the glory and the glow
Of his own features—by the same bright hand!
Rembrandt, by Rembrandt painted, shadoweth here
Deep truthful reflex from the Louvre wall;
The living star shines out as full and clear
As the Fame-radiance that hath warm'd us all!

DEPARTURE OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE FROM PLYMOUTH.

On Sunday last, his Imperial Majesty's ship *Ingermanland*, 74 guns, with the flag of Admiral Lutke, having the Grand Duke Constantine on board, got under way, followed by the *Vaarrrchafsky*, a fine corvette of 30 guns.

Our Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. N. M. Condry, represents the *Ingermanland* passing the *Queen*, Sir John West's flag-ship, *Albion*, *Vanguard*, *Rodney*, *Canopus*, *Superb*, *President*, 50, Admiral Dacres, and *Daring*; all of which ships fired a Royal salute, and manned yards. It was one of the finest sights we ever remember having witnessed.

During his Imperial Highness' stay at Plymouth, he visited all the public buildings, the Dockyard, and Victualling-yard, and received the most marked attention from all the authorities. His Highness appeared to be much gratified with every thing he saw.

We cannot omit mentioning the delight his visit to Mount Edgumbe afforded him. Although the noble owner could not be there to receive the Royal visitor, every arrangement was made for his seeing the grounds to the best advantage; horses and carriages being provided for this purpose, at Cremill Ferry. On his Highness landing, a royal salute was fired; and he was received by Deeble Boger, Esq., and J. H. Boger, Esq., who did the honours to the illustrious guest. After the cavalcade had visited the orangery, gardens, park, &c., they partook of a splendid *déjeuner*, and departed much pleased with their visit.



REMBRANDT.—PAINTED BY HIMSELF.—FROM THE GALLERY OF THE LOUVRE AT PARIS.

Interchanges of civilities have taken place between the Russian officers and the officers of the *Queen*. Nor were the sergeants of the gallant 55th backward; they gave a handsome and substantial dinner

to the non-commissioned officers and petty officers of the Russian ships.

In May, his Imperial Highness' yacht will be ready, when he is ex-



PRESIDENT.

RODNEY.

QUEEN.

ALBION.

INGERMANLAND.

CANOPUS.

VAARRSCHAFSKY.

DEPARTURE OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA, FROM PLYMOUTH.—DRAWN BY MR. N. M. CONDY.

pected to make a longer sojourn. She is a splendid schooner of 250 tons, and, no doubt, will be a credit to her constructor, Mr. J. White, of Cowes. With such patronage as this, yachting will ever be in the ascendant. His Imperial Highness has honoured the R.W.Y.C., by becoming a member.

On Wednesday, the *Ingermanland* left Plymouth Sound, with her consort, the corvette *Vaarschafsky*, at 11 o'clock, bound to Palermo. At one o'clock, with a light wind from N.N.W., under top-gallant studding sails, the two ships were observed off the Ram Head, steadily pursuing their course down Channel.

MUSIC.

THE VETERAN BRAHAM.

"*Braham est mort à Londres du choléra au mois d'Août 1834.*" Do not be alarmed, readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS! It is only M. Fétis, of the Brussels Conservatoire, who makes this astounding announcement in his "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens." Braham, thus killed in 1834 by the great historian, who evidently never wrote to the celebrated tenor to inquire if he was very dead, we heard on Wednesday night at the St. James's Theatre sing the "Death of Nelson," and "Deeper and Deeper still," "dans lequel" (we mean the "scena of Handel), as M. Fétis observed with a closer approximation to truth, "*Il arrachait des larmes de tous les auditeurs.*" Yes! there on the stage of his unfortunate speculation, stood Braham, with the wig and curls that were wont in little *Harry Braham*, in our youthful days, to charm susceptible hearts, moved by the eloquent sounds of a tender tenor. Of his *début*, nothing is known except by tradition. The precise day of his birth will always be a vexed question. It must have been, however, since the deluge, and that is sufficient. What a career has Braham's been, since he sang at the Old Royalty Theatre in the east, to his appearance on Wednesday night with two sons, a tenor and a bass, at the St. James's, in the west. It is more than half a century since he sang under Raupzini's auspices at Bath. It was in 1795, we believe, that he made his *début* at the Italian Opera House in London. Paris, Florence, Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Venice, Trieste, Hamburg, &c. were places of great triumph for him. He has been the contemporary of Catalani, Storace, Mrs. Billington, Madame Fodor, Grassini, Miss Stephens, Miss Paton, Mrs. Salmon, &c. After a career of unprecedented success, Braham embarked in the Colosseum, St. James's Theatre, &c.; and the result has been his return to public life. The best qualities of a vocalist, dramatic expression, and fine declamation, he still retains. His power and register are, of course, diminished; but in the "Bay of Biscay" he still manages to electrify audiences by his startling energy. Charles Braham, the tenor, is greatly improved in his style of singing. His nasal defect is less apparent, and he phrases better. In Linley's *serenade* "Love art Thou Waking," he gained a deserved encore. Hamilton Braham has a noble bass organ, but which will require much practice to acquire flexibility. He is calculated to make an effective stage singer. The father and the two sons were encored in Bishop's beautiful and ever-fresh glee of "The Winds Whistle Cold." The patriarch Lindley played one of his fantasias in his usually good-humoured manner, as if he were not still unrivalled as a violoncello executant. Miss Hawes, the Misses Williams, Miss Hobbs, and Miss Cubitt, assisted in a very agreeable scheme, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable audience.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The fifth Chamber Concert, under the direction of Mr. H. Graves, on Monday night, displayed the gratifying novelty of two Madrigals being introduced in the scheme; the one, "All Creatures Now are Merry" by J. Bennett, bearing date 1598, and the other of the same year, "Flora Gave me Fairest Flowers," by J. Wilbye, the latter being encored. Miss Lyon sang Linley's song, "Bid your Faithful Ariel Fly," too ambitiously. Mr. W. H. Weiss gave a spirited MS. Bacchanalian Scene, by Mr. H. R. Richards, first introduced in public, in its present form, by Standizl, most effectively. Mr. Weiss is improving in his style. Mr. Lockey gains ground considerably as a tenor. He sang a new composition by Mr. Tutton, "Good Night," with such tact, as to secure its favourable appreciation. Mrs. W. H. Weiss (late Miss Barrett of the Royal Academy) warbled two MS. songs by Mr. W. Rea, advantageously for her fame. With her splendid soprano she may become, with study, a first-rate artist. The instrumental pieces were Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata in A, executed by Miss Binckes (piano) and Mr. Thirlwall (violin). Spohr's Quartet in E major, op. 43, by Messrs. Streather, Watson (violins), Weslake (tenor), and Mr. H. J. Banister (violinello). E. J. Loder's Quartet No. 4, for the same instruments, and Sterndale Bennett's admirable Sestet op. 8, performed by himself at the piano, Gattie and Watson (violins), Weslake (tenor), H. J. Banister (violinello), and C. Severn (double bass). Mr. Lucas ably accompanied the vocal selection. The last concert is on December 22.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

A Subscription Concert was given, on Tuesday night, at the Hanover-Square Rooms. The vocalists were—Miss Hawes, Miss Lucombe, Miss Rainforth, Messrs. Harrison D. W. King, Phillips, and John Parry. Mr. H. B. Richards was Conductor, and executed his fantasia on themes from Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," with great success. The veteran Lindley drew down the accustomed plaudits in his violinello solo. The chief novelty in the scheme was a descriptive scene, "The Bear Hunt," by Mr. H. Phillips, who was encored; but the composition was not worthy of his high position; it is too common-place, and savours rather powerfully of the good "old style"—the vulgar. Such exhibitions are all very well for Mr. H. Russell, who has the merit—if there be any—of introducing this class of works into concert-rooms. The *encores* were frequent: Miss Rainforth and Miss M. B. Hawes, in the duet by the latter, "I would not, if I could, forget," Mr. Harrison, in Wallace's "Memory of the Past," and John Parry, in "Young England."

The Concert was arranged by a party of gentlemen, who directed a similar entertainment some months since, and their efforts certainly exhibited energy and taste.

Independently of the above Concerts, Mr. H. Russell gave his Entertainment, on Monday, at the Marylebone Institution; and, on Thursday, at the Western Institution, Leicester-square. On the same days Mr. H. Smith had Nights at Crosby Hall and the National Hall. On Tuesday and Friday Mr. Fraser and his daughters had musical *soirées*. On Wednesday Miss Flower, at Crosby Hall, repeated her performance of Sacred Music. On the same night there was the Anniversary Concert at the Mechanics' Institution; and last night the Sacred Harmonic Society met at Exeter Hall. Of these meetings we must take another occasion to report progress.

MR. WALLACE'S "MARITANA."—Drury-Lane Theatre has been crowded to excess through the week; and the opera gains nightly in popularity.

THE THEATRES.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The vaudeville of "Zoé, ou l'amant prêté," has been revived at the St. James's Theatre. The plot and incidents of the piece are familiar to the play-going public from Mr. Planche's felicitous adaptation produced, during the Vestris' management at the Olympic, under the title of "The Loan of a Lover," which is still a favourite piece at our own theatres whenever it is represented. Mlle. Eugénie Albert assumed the part of Zoé, the simple, though sincere-hearted village maiden, with much expression and truthfulness. M. Narcisse is an actor of no ordinary talent. His impersonation of the burly, honest rustic, was very effective: his comic powers, too, are very great; somewhat—as we believe we have before observed—in the style of Arnal. M. Ulric, who played the *amant prêté*, availed himself of all the opportunities the part afforded to be entertaining, and contributed much to the good effect of the revival, which was unequivocally successful. On Monday evening, Picard's comedy of "La Petite Ville" was played. This piece is not likely to become a favourite one, being tedious and uninteresting. The plot and situations are weak, and no scope is given to the actors to display their talents. It is intended as a satire upon the provincial towns of France, exposing the system of scandal and mischief-making carried on in these places. It was, to a certain extent, successful, but did not appear to create any particular impression upon the audience. The amusing vaudeville of "Le Capitaine Roquefette," which followed, was an agreeable relief; and Lafont soon banished all the coldness and drowsiness diffused about the house by "La Petite Ville." The theatre continues to be well filled.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

The first of the annual "College Plays" was acted on Monday evening in the Dormitory of Westminster School. Only four, we believe, of the six plays of Terence are acted at Westminster: these are the "Andria," "Eunuchus," "Adelphi," and "Phormio," and this year it was the turn of the "Andria" to be represented—a play in which, though there is certainly none of the breadth, either of character or situation, which distinguishes the "Phormio" and "Eunuchus," yet there is an abundance of quiet humour, and many an opportunity for showing a refinement and delicacy of delineation. The Westminster boys evinced their usual aptitude, more especially Mr. Milman, whose *Darus* was a clever piece of acting, although increased confidence will probably enable him to mark the easy, supple adroitness of that arch-plotter yet more distinctly. The first performance is, however, generally considered little more than a dress rehearsal of the play. The great attractions, also, upon which so much care is bestowed—the prologue and epilogue—are not delivered; and, although we may safely expect that the greater part of the allusions contained in the latter will go upon railways, with, perchance, a word or two upon the potato crop, yet the jealous care of the School authorities will keep it from general eyes and ears at present. We, therefore, postpone a more lengthy notice of the performances until our next, when we shall be enabled to do full justice to everything and everybody.

There is a rumour in dramatic circles that COVENT GARDEN Theatre is actually to open, after all, at Christmas, for dramatic performances. Further particulars are not yet made public.

The pantomime at DEURY LANE, by Mr. J. M. Morton, is founded upon "Gulliver's Travels."

It is probable that Miss Mary Keeley—the eldest daughter of the popular comedian—will make her first appearance on the stage at the LYCEUM, in the version of Mr. Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth," about to be produced.

General Tom Thumb has returned to England, laden with honours and presents; and announces some farewell levees at his old quarters, in the Egyptian Hall. The little hero has become a perfect Frenchman in his absence, and is reported, if anything, to have diminished in size: at all events, he is not an inch taller, and has never had the least indisposition.

A WEEK'S GOSSIP.

"He hath strange places cramm'd
With observation—the which he vents
In mingled fancies." SHAKESPEARE.

Everything has a lull before Christmas. Just as the children are put upon spare diet, and a mild course of purgatives to prepare them for the heavy load of Christmas dainties, so the London public is gradually weaned of its excitement, that Boxing night may gain additional glory from the contrast with previous stagnation.

But the gossip has no rest. It is his task to run to and fro, seeking themes and (often) finding none, through the highways and byways of society—from the club to the drawing-room—from the street to the theatre—"from grave to gay—from lively to severe"—a literary chiffonier—a starving caterer, in search of matter for the motley meal he must serve up to his weekly guests.

But everything is so dull—for him, that is to say. The City has its excitement in railway speculators who won't pay their deposits, and railway directors who can't go to Parliament, and won't fork out what has been paid. The quidnuncs have their stimulus in the quarrels of *Times* and *Standard*, *Silk Buckingham* and *Punch*. Yet we cannot help thinking that all this falls dead—makes less stir and splash just now than it would have done at any other time of the year.

The *Times* still says the Corn-laws are to be repealed, or materially modified. Of course the *Standard* and *Herald* pounce on this as equivalent to a withdrawal of the first triumphant announcement. Whether the Corn-laws be repealed or not matters little to the *Times* now that it has shot its bolt. Newspapers, like public men, are used to eating their own words, and find them very nutritious diet. Lord Palmerston has fattened upon such feeding. Lord John Russell lately invited the public to see him perform a rapid act of the same political deglutition; and Peel, who, for years, has used hardly any other nutriment, seems prepared for his last and greatest bolt: in this way, by repealing the Corn-laws. Of course the agricultural societies are loud in their wail—

Oh, Robert Peel! Oh, Robert Peel!
How can you serve us so?
We've met with many a breeze before,
But never such a blow!

While the Dukes of Richmond and Buckingham may call on the protection societies for a chorus to their lamentable ditty:—

Pray remember, pray remember,
Now that Parliament is nigh,
That the Corn laws of December,
Were the Corn laws of July.
Then you know Sir, then you know, Sir,
By the Sliding-scale you swore—
How the *Times* says they're to go, Sir,
And Protection thrive no more!

Once the leaguers, once the leaguers
Were as bad as bad could be;
You called them base intriguers—
Said that corn should ne'er be free.
You were right, Sir, you were right, Sir,
But, if they were so then,
How comes it, now you fight, Sir,
Along side of such men?

We were merry, we were merry,
When the Tenant-farmers came,
And o'er their Port or Sherry,
Talked of turnips, stock, and game.
Now we rue, Sir, now we rue, Sir,
That we put you in the chair,
But till now, we never knew, Sir,
What a slippery man you were.

Every one, whatever his political opinions, must pity the unfortunates who put their trust in Sir R-bert. It is the blessing of the country, however, to find a man as changeable as circumstances, an embodiment of the law that bids men "change and progress" as imperatively as it bids them "increase and multiply."

Political and social changes might furnish excellent matter for the ingenious concoctors of tricks and transformations for the Christmas pantomimes. *Punch* has suggested the change of Downing street into the Anti-Corn-law League office. In the same way we might have the Accountant-General's room changed into the Bank of England, with all its notes and bullion transformed to railway deposits; the Central Agricultural Society's house in Bond-street into the Museum of the Antiquarian Society, and the Stock Exchange into Bedlam; Cobden and Sir Robert Peel into the Siamese twins, an Darrynane Abbey into the quarters of the Mendicity Society, in Red Lion Square.

The *Times* Commissioner has been roused by O'Connell's vituperation into something like congenial eloquence, and shows a power of bullying that is not quite excused by the goodness of the cause that calls it forth. In handling the cabman's weapon, slang, few can boast Dan's mastery—

Trained at the bar his tongue to wield,
O'Connell's slang is sword and shield;
While, less foul mouthed but truer far,
Forster maintains unequal war.

The agricultural world has received, in the early part of the week, enlightenment from the Duke of Norfolk, in an after dinner harangue, at Steyning, in Sussex. The Duke has discovered that an excellent thing to make the labourer warm and comfortable, when nothing better is to be had, is "a pinch of curry powder in a quantity of hot water." The Duke intends distributing large quantities of curry powder among his labourers, should the winter bring scarcity with it, and anticipates the most extraordinary effects from this novel diet. We hope he will add to it the rice and rabbits, which, somehow, he forgets while expatiating in language as hot as his pickle on the great fondness of the Indians for this condiment. We should like to see a labourer fed upon curry powder and warm water placed at every cattle show alongside of the oxen fattened on oil cake and bran mash. As we are on the theme of cattle shows we must not forget the Annual Exhibition of the wonderful effects of overfeeding in Smithfield, which came off this week, when

Pigs that weighed forty stone now weigh ten more,
And oxen walked such as ne'er walked before.

Why have we not rural poets to immortalise their favourite stock? It appears, at first sight, a theme to draw out the poetry that walks abroad in the uncongenial garb of drab shorts and mahogany topped boots. Why should not some Milton, now mute and inglorious, thus burst forth in song on the points of a "short-horn?"

Oh, give me but my short-horn breed,
No drum so round and tight;
His fatness may impair his speed,
And make him foul to sight—
His legs, his body scarce can bear,
His wind's not over sound;
Including tallow, I should swear,
He weighs a thousand pound!
At least a thousand pound!!
Oh! yes, yes, yes, a thousand pound!!
Oh! with my short-horn breed I'll go,
'Gainst e'en the Prince to try,
And for the prize, from show to show,
I'll drive him till he die.
He can't live long, but still he craves
Of oil cake many a pound;
Show aught like this, ye Free-trade knaves,
Except on British ground!
Except on British ground!!
Yes, yes, except on British ground!!!

Or this—

ON A COLESHILL PIG.—BY A DISAPPOINTED BREEDER.

The prize they've given another, they've broken every vow;
The prize they've given another, and my pig is vanquished now.
They looked not at thy breeding, they regarded not thy ears,
They thought not how I tended thee, and fattened thee for years.
Oh! was it well to leave thee, to poke thee up, and grieve thee,
And, after all, deceive thee, the pig I loved so well?

The prize they've given another, yet thou liest on thy side;
Thou'rt too fat to get upon thy legs, though often thou hast tried.
A common pig 'twould aggravate, but thou art much too mild,
I ought to know thy temper, that loved thee like a child.
The judges may be clever, but I must say that I never
Knew a pig served (did you ever?) like the pig I loved so well.

A volume of elegies and songs as plaintive and as passionate as these might be written, but we will not trespass upon ground we would rather leave to that curious phenomenon called the agricultural mind, and we would suggest to directors of schools, for the training of the mind aforesaid, that prizes might be advantageously bestowed for poems on such subjects as the above, the best to be recited annually, at the Smithfield Cattle Show. The successful bard to be crowned with a wreath of turnip tops and mangold wurzel, and to recite his composition from the back of the fattest ox in the Exhibition. It would be a sort of Boeotian Olympian festival, and should be followed by a solemn dance of country gentlemen, blowing cows' horns, or a *konos* of Smithfield carcass butchers, with the classical accompaniment of marrowbones and cleavers.

Some time ago, a suggestion was made for a show of landlords to come off at about the same time as the cattle-show. We should like to see this carried into effect: the prizes to be bestowed by labourers. The list of prizes might run thus:—

First Class.—Noble Landlords. Prize, a Medal, inscribed with "rights and duties."

First Prize.—The Duke of ——— Pays his labourers 14 shillings a week, and goes the round of his estates four times a year. Labourers fed on good bread, with meat once a day. Came to the show 100 miles by railway; carried from the terminus on his labourers' shoulders.

And so on for the rest: no landlord to be admitted for competition who was encumbered by mortgages of his own creating, or who employed an agent for every purpose but that of spending his rental. If this sort of thing was carried out it would tend to produce competition in the rearing and educating of that very useful class of stock—the stock of good landlords. Many whom we and the world know could even now enter on the trial with prospects of a prize: and though the show would no doubt be limited in the number of specimens the first year or two, time and example would do much. Nor should we object to a companion exhibition of master manufacturers. These gentlemen have lately had the best side of the picture to themselves, and the brush in their own hands, and have produced a rather exaggerated portrait of their class; though we do not see how the acquisition of money by manufacturing should tend to make men less worldly, or more alive to the sufferings of their inferiors, than the possession of hereditary acres. Does it? Let the landed interest and the manufacturers fight out the decision of the question not by words but deeds—by a struggle which shall do the greatest amount of good amongst those whose worldly destinies they have in a great degree the shaping of.

Since writing the above, all the quidnuncs have been thrown into consternation by the announcement of Peel's resignation: the Premier has found the sliding-scale a more slippery ground than even he imagined it, and has come down upon it himself. What will come of the change we will not venture to predict—less than most of the world expect, we can venture to assert, without being deep in the secrets of either Clubs or Cabinets. But we wait for the fun which must come of all such changes.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"J. G." Dublin.—Your solution of Mr. Bolton's amended problem is incorrect. We believe it impossible to give mate in less than six moves, if the Rook checks at the first move.

"A Third-rate Player," Liverpool.—By all means join the Chess Club of your city. The terms of subscription we do not know, but believe them to be extremely moderate.

"W. B. C."—The amended diagrams shall be examined.

"T. R. D."—When you have played a Pawn to the adversary's Royal line, and claimed a piece, you cannot, of course, make another move until he has played.

"R. S. W."—The games in the match between Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant are contained in the fifth volume of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"P. M. R."—The problem you have favoured us with shall be immediately examined. We have no doubt of its excellence.

"J. N. K."—Study the Elementary Lessons and Problems for Young Players in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"J. W. T."—We have no recollection of the Problem referred to. Perhaps you will forward another diagram.

"Marcus."—The mate, at the end of the game between Mr. S. and Capt. E., cannot be forced in four moves if White play properly. Look again.

"Philo-Philidor."—Had "Philo-Philidor" bestowed one-fiftieth part of the attention on Problem No. 97 which we have, he would have spared us the necessity of telling him he has discovered "a mare's nest."

Solutions by "H. P.," "Alpha," "Automaton," "Ebur," "Maran," "W. C.," "J. B. P.," "J. G.," and "J. C." are correct. Those by "J. M. I." Edinburgh; "E. G.," "A. Z.," "R. L. R.," "F. F.," "P. Q.," and "Philo-Philidor," are wrong.

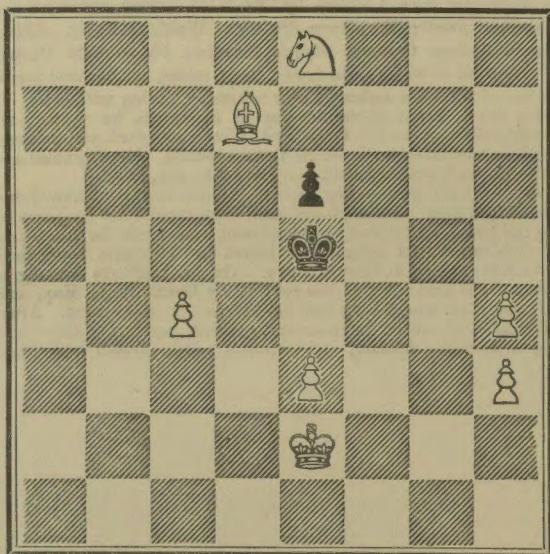
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 98.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes P (ch)	K takes Q
2. Q Kt to Q's 5th (dis ch)	K to Kt sq (best)
3. Q Kt to K B's 6th (ch)	K to R sq
4. Q Kt to K Kt 4th (dis ch)	K to K's 4th
5. B takes Kt (ch)	Kt to Kt sq *
6. Q Kt takes R P (ch)	K to R's 2nd
7. K Kt to his 5th—mate	
	* 5. K to R's 2nd K to Kt sq

PROBLEM, No. 99.

White to play first, and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN INDIA.

Game of Chess played by Correspondence, in India, between "Amateur," an European, and "Tyro," European also, aided by a famous native Chess player. Commenced April 15th, and terminated September 18th 1845.

WHITE (AMATEUR.)	BLACK (TYRO.)	WHITE (AMATEUR.)	BLACK (TYRO.)
1. K P two	K P two	19. Q Kt P two	Q Kt to Q B 3d
2. K B P two	P takes P	20. Q Kt to Q B 2d	Q B to Q 2d
3. K Kt to K B 3d	K Kt P two	21. K R to K sq.	Q R to K sq.
4. K R P two	K Kt P one	22. Q R P two	Q Kt P takes P
5. K Kt to K 5th	K R P two	23. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to its sq.
6. K B to Q B 4th	K R to R 2d	24. R takes Q R P	Q R P one
7. Q P two	Q P one	25. Q B P one	Q R P takes P
8. K Kt to Q 3d	P to K B 6th	26. Q B P takes P	Q B takes P
9. K Kt P one*	Q Kt to Q B 3d	27. Q Kt to Q R 7th	Q Kt to Q R 3d
10. K Kt to K B 4th	K B to K Kt 2d	28. Q B to K 3d	Q Kt to its sq.
11. Q B P one	K Kt to K 2d	29. K R to Q Kt sq.	Q B to Q R 3d
12. K to K B 2d	K Kt to K Kt 3d	30. Q Kt to Q Kt 4th	Q B to its sq.
13. Q to Q Kt 3d	Q to her 2d	31. Q R takes Q B P	
14. Kt takes Kt	Q Kt to Q R 4th	(ch)	K to his Kt sq.
15. K B takes K B P	Q takes B	32. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q Kt to Q R 3d†
(ch)	K takes Q	33. R takes Q B	R takes R
16. Q takes Q (ch)	Q Kt P two	34. Q Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to B 2
17. K Kt to K B 4th	Q Kt P two	35. Q Kt takes R	
18. Q Kt to Q R 3d	Q R to Q Kt sq		Black resigns.

* It may be as well to state for the information of Chess players who might otherwise have been surprised at such an opening being adopted in a game by correspondence, how this match originated. In the *Delhi Gazette* of March 1st, appeared a game at this opening, played between Klesieritzki and M. Rousseau. It was stated in a note, on this move, that the former gentleman had offered to play this game with any one in the world, a certain number of times, taking it up always as first player of this point. In accordance with the idea thus suggested, a challenge subsequently appeared in the *Delhi Gazette* from "Amateur," who offered to play out the game from this point, leaving his antagonist the choice. Tyro accepted the challenge, and chivalrously took up the cudgels of the second player, who, in the game referred to, had been defeated, and here is the result.

† Had the second player placed his Bishop at Q 2, Amateur, by playing his R Kook at Q R's 7th would have equally won a piece.

The King of Prussia has just conferred the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle, third class, on M. François Ries, the oldest German composer, having attained his ninetieth year. He is the father of the celebrated Ferdinand Ries, and was formerly one of the most celebrated violinists of the day. On the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of his birthday, the musical men of Bonn, his native town, had a gold medal struck in commemoration of the event, and the University of Bonn at the same time conferred upon him the honorary diploma of Doctor of Music.

LITERATURE.

MELIA: AND OTHER POEMS. BY ELIZA COOK. Third Edition, Illustrated. Simpkin and Co.

The fame of our gifted poetess, Eliza Cook, has already spread "from English firesides to American prairies." This is the best testimonial to the healthy sentiment of these "wood-notes wild," as the authoress modestly terms the contents of the volume before us. Their pure feeling, deep pathos, and homely, unaffected joy, gush forth from every line, charming the reader through some 150 compositions on scenes and subjects of familiar life, invested with new interest by the master-touches of true genius. The melody is simple and graceful; the descriptions of natural scenery teem with truthful beauty; the incidents have a tinge of domestic romance, and the poetess plays with the affections to a wise and gentle purpose, such as must be welcome to every well-regulated hearth and home.

This edition is embellished with a whole length portrait of Miss Cook; besides eleven vignette illustrations of the poems. It is, certainly, one of the most treasureable gift-books of the season.

A BOOKE OF CHRISTMAS CAROLS. Cundall.

Many years since, a worthy President of the Royal Society filled up his leisure hours with collating a volume of religious songs, or ballads, in celebration of Christmas, such as he might have heard sung upon his own estate, in Sussex, but which have long ceased to be heard in the metropolis. The pursuit was a holy recreation for our philosopher, released from the Chair at Somerset House; and the simplicity of the pious *chanson* is known to have proved a refreshing relief to his presidential labours.

The volume before us is, however, a more perfect reproduction than the President's volume: for it not only gives us the *ipsissima verba* of the ancient Carols, but the very forms and hues of their antique illustration. First of the Carols, we have the "Christo Caresmus Canticum Excelsis Gloria," from the Harleian MS.; then, "Bringing in the Boar's Head," from Wynkyn de Worde; "The Star Song," by Herrick; "The Shepherds' Song," by Edward Bolton; Herrick's Ode on the Birth of our Saviour; "Immortal Babe," by Bishop Hall; and some others; finishing with the popular ditty, "God rest you, merry gentlemen."

The illustrations, or rather the *illuminations*, include four superb Missal Pictures—the Annunciation—Angels appearing to the Shepherds—the Birth of Our Saviour, and the Adoration of the Magi: these are from the Harl. MS.; and the Borders are from the Harl. MS.; Royal MS.; the De Croy MS.; and Henry VIII.'s Missals in the British Museum; and from a Book of Hours in the possession of the Publisher. Both Pictures and Borders are really fine specimens of illumination: the delicate expression of the former is truly surprising; and in some instances, the loveliness is very charming. The colours of the whole are exceedingly brilliant; and the gilding, though rich, is not overloaded with ornament: the *bordures* are especially characterized by appropriateness and graceful variety.

This labour of taste has been the work of several hands; and it is not a little curious that so exact a reproduction of ancient art should have been effected by means of the invention of yesterday. The illustrations are drawn and lithographed by Brandard; printed in colours by Hanhart; the whole selected and arranged by the Publisher, and especially creditable to his judgment. To suit these days of revival, the old type has been copied. The binding is gorgeous—green velvet sprigs upon highly burnished gold. A more fitting "Booke" for Christmas it would be difficult to produce even from the exhaustless stores of Illumination preserved in our libraries.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

CAPTAIN THE HON. CHARLES LEONARD IRBY.

This gallant officer, who died at Torquay, in Devonshire, on the 3rd inst., served with distinction, for a lengthened period, in the active duties of his profession. In 1805, when Midshipman of the *Narcissus*, he was present at the capture of the Cape and Buenos Ayres; in 1806, when attached to the *Ardent*, he received a severe wound at the siege of Monte Video; in 1809, as Lieutenant of the *Sirius*, participated in the taking of St. Paul's, in the Isle of Bourbon; in 1814, commanded the *Thames* in the expedition to New Orleans, and, subsequently, in command of the *Pelican*, was actively employed against the pirates in the Archipelago. His commission bore the following dates—that of Lieutenant, 13th October, 1808; of Commander, 7th June, 1814; and of Captain, 2nd July, 1827. Captain Irby was fifth son of the late Lord Boston, by Christiana, his wife, only daughter of Paul Methuen, Esq., of Corsham, Wilts, and consequently, brother of the present Lord Boston, and of the recently deceased Admiral the Hon. Frederick Paul Irby, C.B. At the period of his demise Captain Irby had completed his 56th year. He married 8th February, 1825, Frances, second daughter of John Mangles, Esq., of Hurley, in Berkshire, and has left issue, one son and one daughter.

HAMBLETON THOMAS CUSTANCE, ESQ., OF WESTON HOUSE, COUNTY NORFOLK.

This highly respected country gentleman, for many years a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Norfolk, died a few days since at his seat near Norwich. He was the eldest son and heir of the late John Custance, Esq., of Weston, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, by Frances, his wife, second daughter of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., of Langley Park, and great grandson of Alderman John Custance, an eminent merchant of Norwich, who realised a considerable fortune, and purchased the Weston estates in 1726. Mr. Hambleton Custance was born 12th February, 1779, and married, 11th February, 1809, Mary, only child of the late Miles Bower, Esq., by whom he has left two sons and one daughter.

SIR WILLIAM REID, BART., OF BARRA.

Sir William Reid, who only succeeded to the title last year, died in October on his passage from Ceylon to Mauritius. He was third son of Sir John Reid, Bart., by Barbara, his wife, daughter of Thomas Livingston, M.D., of Dawny Hills, County of Aberdeen; and great grandson of Sir Alexander Reid of Barra, on whom the Nova Scotia Baronetcy was conferred in 1706.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF HERTFORD.—Mr. Halsey has offered himself as a candidate for the County of Hertford, on the Conservative interest. A requisition is also in course of signature to the Honourable Spencer Cowper, the brother of Earl Cowper, and of the member for Hertford. Mr. Halsey pledges himself to support the present Corn-laws, in opposition to the present Ministry or any other party.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG LADY IN SUFFOLK.—The following dreadful accident occurred at the village of Nayland about two o'clock on Friday (last week). As the two daughters of Mr. J. S. Mortimer, of the White Hart Inn, were returning from Colchester in a little pony gig, when passing a wagon laden with coals and drawn by four horses, belonging to Mr. Grimwade, of Polstead, in the narrow way opposite the Post-office, Nayland, on emerging into the broad way by the Vine Inn, the eldest Miss Mortimer urged the pony forward, by incautiously touching the reins. The pony started a little to the off side to clear the fore-horses of the wagon, when she was thrown from her seat on to her head, directly under the traps of the wheel horse, the wheels passing over part of her dress, and though between the wheels they did not touch her. Assistance was immediately at hand, but, on being taken up, she was dead, her neck being dislocated by the fall. The following day an inquest was held, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

THE WEATHER IN THE COUNTRY.—On Wednesday morning (last week), for the first time this season, the mountains in the neighbourhood of Risca (Wales) were partially covered with snow. A few miles further up, the whole county of Monmouth was covered with its winter garb, which is considered to be rather early.

THE BERKESWELL MURDER.—In the course of Wednesday police constable Holmes, of the Coventry force, took a young looking fellow, of about twenty years of age, before the Mayor of Coventry, and other magistrates, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Thomas Tranter, an old resident in the parish of Berkeswell, but who was killed by some person unknown on the 17th ult., as already stated in this paper. The prisoner gave his name as James Reed—the same name as the person who is supposed to have committed the murder, and who has likewise absconded, and the particulars of his apprehension are these:—He is a labourer, out of employment, and came from Denham, in Buckinghamshire, twenty-three miles from Aylesbury. He was detained at the Aylesbury Police office, as applying there on Saturday night last for a bed, on his giving the name of James Reed. On that day, however, when he was taken before the County Magistrate, Mr. Boatday, it was distinctly proved that he was not the individual, of whom strict search is now making in all parts of the kingdom, and he was accordingly ordered to be immediately released from custody.

POST OFFICE ROBBERIES AT RUGBY.—The town of Rugby and neighbourhood have for some time suffered considerable inconvenience from the non-delivery of letters and newspapers. This evil at length increased to such an extent, notwithstanding every attempt was made to trace it to its origin, that recourse was eventually had to the Postmaster General, who, upon being made acquainted with the particulars, thought the most advisable step would be to send down Mr. R. W. Peacock, the Solicitor to the Post-office. Mr. Peacock came to the conclusion that William Garraitt, a young man employed to deliver the letters in Rugby, was the guilty party, and he was on Saturday charged before the magistrates, and evidence was adduced that implicated him in the robberies. He was remanded. It is supposed that upwards of £500 have been abstracted from letters sent through the Rugby Post-office since the prisoner was employed there.

FALL OF RAIN.

In the Lake Districts of Cumberland, &c., in the month of November, 1845.

	Inches.	Wet Days.
Whitehaven - - - - -	4.022	17
Do., on the spire of St. James's, 80 ft. above the ground, and 49 yds distant from the standard gauge - - - - -	2.350	21
Cockermouth - - - - -	3.095	21
Keswick - - - - -	7.140	19
Ennerdale Lake - - - - -	6.740	—
Loweswater do. - - - - -	6.966	20
Buttermere do. - - - - -	8.500	18
Gastgarth - - - - -	13.480	19
Wisdale Head - - - - -	12.310	22
Langdale Head, Westmoreland - - - - -	18,840	19
Seathwaite, Borrowdale - - - - -	20.840	20

REMARKS.

From 9 A.M. of the 26th to 9 A.M. of the 27th, there fell at Seathwaite, in Borrowdale, the enormous quantity of 6.62 inches, being the greatest amount of rain which has ever been measured in Great Britain in twenty-four hours. The fall on the 25th and 26th was nearly 10 inches. The quantity measured at Langdale Head on the 27th was 6.28 inches, and on the 26th and 27th nearly 9 inches. The consequence was, the heaviest flood which has occurred in these portions of our Lake district for at least 60 years past. Windermere Lake has not been so high for the last fifteen years; on the night of the 26th-27th, it rose 2 feet; the quays along the banks of the lake were immersed in water, and much wood was carried away by the current, and lost. Keswick Lake has not been so high since November 30th, 1838. Except in the Lake districts, the fall of rain in the month of November has not been unusually great.

Whitehaven, December 10, 1845.

J. F. MILLER.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Buenos Ayres to the 27th of September, state that the Danish Consul had protested against the blockade, and the time granted for neutral vessels to leave, and that the American Minister refused to acknowledge it at all. The British Consul would leave as soon as the last British vessel had left. Great alarm existed among the British residents at the apprehended violent measures of the English and French, as it was feared they might exasperate the Buenos Ayres Government.

Extract of a letter dated Florence, November 29.—"A sad accident befel Lady Drumlanrig a day or two since. She was riding in the *Cuscine*, mounted on a race horse, belonging to Mr. Vansittart, when the animal ran away, and threw her with great violence against a tree. For a while it was thought her Ladyship was killed, as she was lying senseless, her nose perfectly flattened, with several gaping wounds on the forehead. No bones were broken, and to-day the faculty pronounced her out of danger, and it is hoped her face will not be long disfigured."

The *Frankfort Journal* has an extract of a letter from Rio, giving some curious details of the diamond mines recently discovered in Brazil:—"Hats full of the stones have been picked up and brought away. Two thirds of them are of a yellowish tinge, and do not possess the usual hardness of the diamond, but many of them are very fine. The house of Bomfin and Reshesler, the largest diamond merchants at Rio Janeiro, at first threw doubts on the reality of this discovery of the mine, but notwithstanding this, every one who has diamonds on hand is endeavouring to sell them at the best price they can obtain, fearing a great reduction in the value."

A Vienna letter of the 29th ult., mentions a report that the Duke de Bordeaux is in treaty for the purchase of the state domain of Wiener-Neustadt, for which the Baron de Sina lately offered 1,800,000 florins (nearly four millions of francs).

The following is an extract from a letter written by Captain Withers, of the *Colchester*, at Aden, 9th November:—"During our passage down the Red Sea we were more fortunate than in going up, as we discovered three islands with guano on. The quality is more like the South American than that from Ichaboe. The quantity, however, is small, say from 20 to 30 tons on each, and it is scattered on the summits of the islands, which are from 400 to 500 feet high, and, as the trouble of collecting would be so great, we left it. A small schooner was examining these islands. We examined from 200 to 300 islands in all."

The *Frankfort Journal* states that the differences between Russia and Rome have been settled. Russia will not seek to coerce Catholics to conform to the Greek Church, while Rome engages to watch that Catholics shall not take part in political movements against the state. This settlement is attributed to the conciliatory interference of Austria.

A letter from Dresden, dated Nov. 27, gives some interesting particulars, in regard to the religious movement in Saxony. Ronge, accompanied by his brother, arrived at Dresden on the 23rd, in the evening, and had scarcely reached the house of M. P., a merchant, where he was to lodge, when a commissary of police appeared and invited him to go immediately to the police-office, where a communication would be made to him. The adherents of the German Catholics who were present remonstrated, and observed that the communication had better be made where they were, and if the police would not agree to this, Ronge would rather prefer departing immediately. The commissary withdrew to get other instructions, but soon returned with an actuary, who stated that Ronge was permitted to remain as long as should be necessary, but he was to refrain from all public harangues in public assemblies, and from all preaching during the week days. That he must abstain entirely from all ministerial acts; but that he might preach on Sundays and holidays.

An accident occurred a short time since on the St. Bernard, by which the lives of one of the monks, and three domestics attached to the hospital, were sacrificed. The latter were inhabitants of the Valais; and the former was M. Cart, canon of Salanches, in Faucigny. The accident arose from an enormous avalanche from Mont Mort, to the east of the hospital. It was in contemplation to trace out the road along the Combe, on the side of the valley, and Canon Cart, who was known to be bold, robust, and the most intrepid among the brethren in braving storms, went to direct the operation, as several travellers were expected on that day; he and his three companions were thus cut off, while in the performance of an act of hospitality and charity.

A Berlin letter of the 27th ultimo, states that by a Royal Ordinance, lately published, the decree of Napoleon, which obliged all Jews not having an hereditary family name to adopt one, and which decree is still in force in the Rhenish provinces, where the French laws have been preserved, is now extended to all the rest of the kingdom of Prussia. A delay of six months is given to those Jews who have not a family name to choose one, and which is to be submitted to the Minister of the Interior for his approval.

A Correspondent of the *Chronicle*, in a letter dated Damascus, Nov. 10, gives an account of some atrocious cruelties practised by the Turks in Syria. Men and women have been hung up by their hair, and left in that position till they would tell and confess where arms were hid. Men have been beaten to death—have actually been carried from under the beating rod to the burying-ground! The Turks suspecting that arms might be hid in jars of oil and butter, instead of their searching for them, they would break them, and so the articles got lost. When the people have no barley to give the soldiers' horses they are made to give raisins. The Turks have boxes of iron, under the lids of which they place the women's breasts, and cut them. Most of those Christians, who are either unwilling to see those acts, or who can safely get away, have left their villages, and gone to Bushary, a Christian part of Lebanon, where the people refuse giving up their arms. Most of the Druses have gone to Hhawran with their leading men.

Letters from Rome announce the demise of the active Governor of Rome, Cardinal Zaccaria, on the 28th ult., after a short illness. The deceased was elevated to the Cardinalate last year.

The Emperor of Russia's approaching visit to Vienna causes much excitement, according to accounts from that city. His Imperial Majesty's stay there is to be for three or four days only, as it is his intention to be at St. Petersburg on New Year's day (the 13th of January).

The Royal Court of Rouen has decided on an appeal from the inferior tribunal, that the translation of a work into another language, is still a violation of the law of copyright. In the case before the Court, some French lectures on chemistry had been translated into Spanish. The publisher of this translation was sentenced to pay 1000*l.* fine, and all the copies were ordered to be destroyed.

Mount Vesuvius has for some time been sending forth large volumes of smoke, accompanied occasionally by flames, and red hot ashes, threatening an eruption. It appears, however, by a letter from Naples, that this does not deter foreigners from ascending the mountain even to the verge of the crater. Among them has been Prince Albert of Prussia, who was struck by one of the burning cinders, and had part of his coat burnt, but happily, sustained no other harm.

A Marseilles letter of the 4th says:—"Ibrahim Pacha left us yesterday, delighted with the reception that he had met with. He embarked at four in the afternoon, in the *Nile* packet, for Port Vendres, from whence he will proceed to the baths of Vervet, in the Pyrenees."

A letter from Hanover, dated Dec. 3, says:—"During the last fortnight the Crown Prince has been indisposed, and some public anxiety appears to prevail, grounded on the circumstance, that the equipages of the medical attendants remain for hours before the Prince's Palace, although no bulletins are issued. The absence, however, of public medical reports should, on the other hand, afford satisfaction."

Letters from the borders of the Red Sea give some interesting details of what is passing in Arabia. It appears that the Hedjaz, an important province of Arabia, which had fallen into a state of anarchy since Mehemet Ali had been deprived of the command of it, had been restored to tranquillity, in consequence of the nomination of Cheriff Pasha, by the advice of Mehemet Ali, who promised the Porte, if necessary, to give a further proof of his devotedness to the Sultan by assisting Cheriff Pasha with a body of troops. The last accounts from the Hedjaz state that all danger of a general insurrection had subsided in consequence of the intervention of Mehemet Ali.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE AGRICULTURISTS AND THE CORN-LAWS.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Protection Society was held at their rooms, in Bond street, on Tuesday; the Duke of Richmond in the chair. His Grace, in his opening speech, made the following declarations in regard to the present crisis of affairs. He said:—

"I am not surprised at Lord John Russell's letter to his constituents of the City of London. I am not surprised at it, because, after I heard that he had stated in the House of Commons, that 'protection is the bane of British agriculture,' I could expect nothing at his hands. (Cheers.) I am delighted to find that he has spoken out. (Hear, hear.) I am glad he has told us that he considers protection to be the bane of British agriculture, and that he gives up his fixed-duty scheme. That proposition, in my mind, at the time, was nothing but a declaration of anti-protection; and I believe now, as I believed then, that if the House of Commons had shown itself anxious for a fixed duty, and had carried the measure, free trade would have been established. (Hear.) Then, there is another noble lord, my Lord Morpeth; I believe he is everything in private life which can be desired (hear, hear), an honourable and upright man (hear, hear). But I own I am surprised that he should have sent his £5 contribution to the League. Would he, a man of high honour, venture to go and create fictitious voters in the counties of England? (Cheers.) Would he, a man of upright character, give £5 to a newspaper for the purpose of promoting labels against those who disagree with him in opinion? Well, gentlemen, he will do neither in his own person; but he sends his £5 that others may do the dirty work. (Cheers.) I am surprised, therefore, that Lord Morpeth should have joined them. (Hear, hear.) But, I ask you, are three or four noble lords, or two or three members of Parliament, deserters from our ranks, to frighten and alarm the yeomanry of England? (Loud cheers.) Are the yeomanry of England in so low a scale that they venture not to uphold their honest opinions in favour of themselves and in favour of their labourers, because a certain number of men had deserted from their ranks? Gentlemen, I believe the alarm which has been attempted to be spread in this country respecting famine is perfectly an illusion. By the returns which will presently be read to you, you will see that it is a base delusion, which no men of respectability would have put forth if they were acquainted with the facts as we are. (Cheers.) Heretofore, and at your last meeting, I have invariably said I did not think it was desirable that we should agitate the country. I felt that it was not our business to do so. I have always felt that, as farmers, we wish not to set man against man; but now, gentlemen, in the present posture of affairs, we are bound to speak out. (Cheers.) We are bound to appeal to the yeomanry of England, and to ask them whether they have changed the opinions which they proclaimed only two years ago. I believe that protection is necessary for all the interests of this great country. I think there is no man who has looked into the question who must not consider it of vital importance to the independence of the country; but, in advocating protection, I have never wished to preserve it for the benefit of one class, but for the benefit of the nation at large. (Hear, hear.) It may be, as it has been recently said, that we, the landowners, have wished to maintain protection for the purpose of keeping up our rents. Now, I have never heard any of the free-trade landlords of this country go as far as I have upon this subject. They say that free trade will not hurt the landed interest. Then, what are those free-trade landlords lauded to the skies for if it will not hurt them? There is no sacrifice in that; and it cuts the ground from under them. I ask them if they will do this:—If free trade is carried, are they willing to destroy all the existing leases of the country. I, for one, am. (Very loud cheers.) If so great a calamity comes upon the country, I am willing to get rid of every lease, and leave the farmer to choose if he will go on or not. (Continued cheering.) But will not that ruin the farmer too? For what is he to do with his stock, or turn his hand to? It is ruin to the country from beginning to end. I believe it will be found that what is the 'bane of agriculture' is the bane of nearly everything else in the country; that is, party politics—(cheers)—which induces men to stick to their leaders when they know their leaders to be wrong. (Loud cheers.) It is the party politics which pervade this country which are the bane of agriculture. It is the party politics which induce men leading the Opposition, to bid higher than the Minister. In your hands, and in the hands of the protection societies of England, at the present moment, are the real and greatness of this country. My opinions are unchanged. Your enemies—and there are some, I am sorry to say, who call themselves your friends, use the same argument—say, 'Compromise the question. You can do it now; later, and it will be out of your power.' But the moment you compromise the question we shall be told, 'Oh, it is a question of principle, and you have not a leg to stand upon.' I say, therefore, act according to the constitution of the country; for, as I have told you before, I never will recommend any man to do what I would not do myself; and, happen what may, I must stand by the constitution of the country. The Anti Corn-law League is of no power at all unless it be led by men like Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell. (Cheers.) I hope and trust that the report which we have heard as to the intention of the Government to move a repeal of the Corn law upon the first or second day of the next session of Parliament is not a correct one. I cannot believe that it is. I cannot believe that such perfidy could enter the minds of any Government. (Cheers.) I cannot believe that it should. All I can say is, that if, unfortunately, it has, I hope the House of Commons, the members and representatives of the agricultural interest, will throw it out. (Cheers.) And, if they do not, I look still to the hereditary peerage of England for maintaining your interests. (Cheers.)"

The Report having been received and adopted, Mr. W. Miles, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. Stafford O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Fisher Hobbs, Mr. J. J. Allnutt, Mr. W. Bennett, Mr. R. Healey, Mr. T. Umbers, and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, urging the several districts and parishes of the United Kingdom to forward petitions calling on the Legislature firmly to uphold the present system of the Corn-laws, and to resist to the utmost any attempts at further alteration. The Duke of Richmond was re-elected President of the Society. The election of the Committee for the ensuing year followed. It included Earl Somers, Earl of Harewood, Earl Malmesbury, Earl of Tyrconnel, Viscount Ingestre, M.P.; Lord Beaumont, Lord Worsley, M.P.; Lord Henniker, M.P.; Sir F. B. Hepburn, Bart., M.P.; Sir J. Trollope, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Pusey, M.P.; Mr. Plumptre, M.P.; Mr. Alix, M.P.; Mr. Bramston, M.P.; Mr. Buck, M.P.; Mr. M. Bell, M.P.; Mr. Colville, M.P.; Mr. E. B. Denison, M.P.; Colonel Rushton, M.P.; the Honourable T. Vesey, M.P.; Mr. W. Miles, M.P.; Mr. S. O'Brien, Mr. Newdegate, M.P., and a large number of tenant farmers.

The City and the Corn-Laws.—The Lord Mayor has forwarded to Mr. Dillon, the subjoined reply to the requisition signed by nearly 1200 electors of the City of London, requesting his Lordship to grant the Guildhall for a meeting on the Corn-laws, and to preside at the same. It will be seen that his Lordship calls the meeting for Monday next:—

Gentlemen,—In pursuance of the requisition which I had the honour to receive, requesting me to convene a meeting of the electors of the City of London upon the subject of the existing Corn-laws, coupled with your desire that I should preside at the meeting, I beg to acquaint you that I hereby appoint such meeting to be held at the Guildhall on the said City, on Monday, the 15th day of December instant, at one o'clock precisely. I think it proper, however, to observe that I repose confidently on the prudence and foresight of her Majesty's Government, upon whom rests the responsibility of providing against the evil which you apprehend. My compliance with your request, must therefore be considered purely as a ministerial act. Whilst I hold the office which I have the honour to fill, I desire to avoid mixing my personal opinions with the discharge of my public duties; but I am, at the same time, willing to afford my fellow citizens every reasonable opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon public questions, confident that they will manifest due prudence and discretion, and avoid, at all times, creating unnecessary alarm. Subject to the foregoing expression of my sentiments, I have no objection to preside at the meeting, if such should continue to be your desire,—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

The requisitionists have since acknowledged the Lord Mayor's answer; and after expressing their concurrence with his Lordship's remarks, they repeat their request that he will preside over the meeting on Monday, as the chief magistrate of the City.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL AND THE CORN LAWS.—On Thursday, a Court of Common Council was held in the Guildhall, for the purpose, among other business, of considering the propriety of petitioning her Majesty to take all such means as she may constitutionally possess for throwing open the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the free importation of food. The resolutions were agreed to, and an address was ordered to be presented to her Majesty in the usual form.

THE PARISH OF ST. PANCRAZ, AND THE CORN LAWS.—On Wednesday a special meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras, very numerously attended, was held at the Vestry Rooms, Gordon square, Mr. Howarth, senior churchwarden, in the chair; for the purpose of considering the question of the corn-laws. Resolutions against these enactments, and a memorial to her Majesty for the immediate assembling of Parliament with a view to their repeal, were unanimously adopted.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending Saturday, December 6, was 962, a return which is still below the autumnal average, in which the numbers are 1,020. There were 326 deaths during the week from affections of the lungs and respiratory organs, the autumnal average being 323. Under the other heads of disease the return presents no remarkable feature. During the same period the number of births registered was 1,292, being an excess over the mortality of 330.

MR. PARKER AND THE ANDOVER UNION.—Mr. Parker, the late Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, has addressed a letter to Sir James Graham, explanatory of the course pursued by him during the recent investigations at Andover. Mr. Parker also shows that he has devoted himself very assiduously to the general duties of his office, and his statement is so clear and convincing, that it is impossible to peruse it without coming to the conclusion that the harshness which seems such an essential characteristic of the Poor-law system has been adopted towards himself. Mr. Parker, we think, has proved that he did his duty fairly towards the Commissioners, as well as to the public, and whilst he has vindicated his character as a public servant, he has at the same time disproved the insinuations against his honour and discretion. The statement of Mr. Parker is followed by numerous testimonials to his zeal and ability from various Boards of Guardians where he had been in the habit of transacting business.

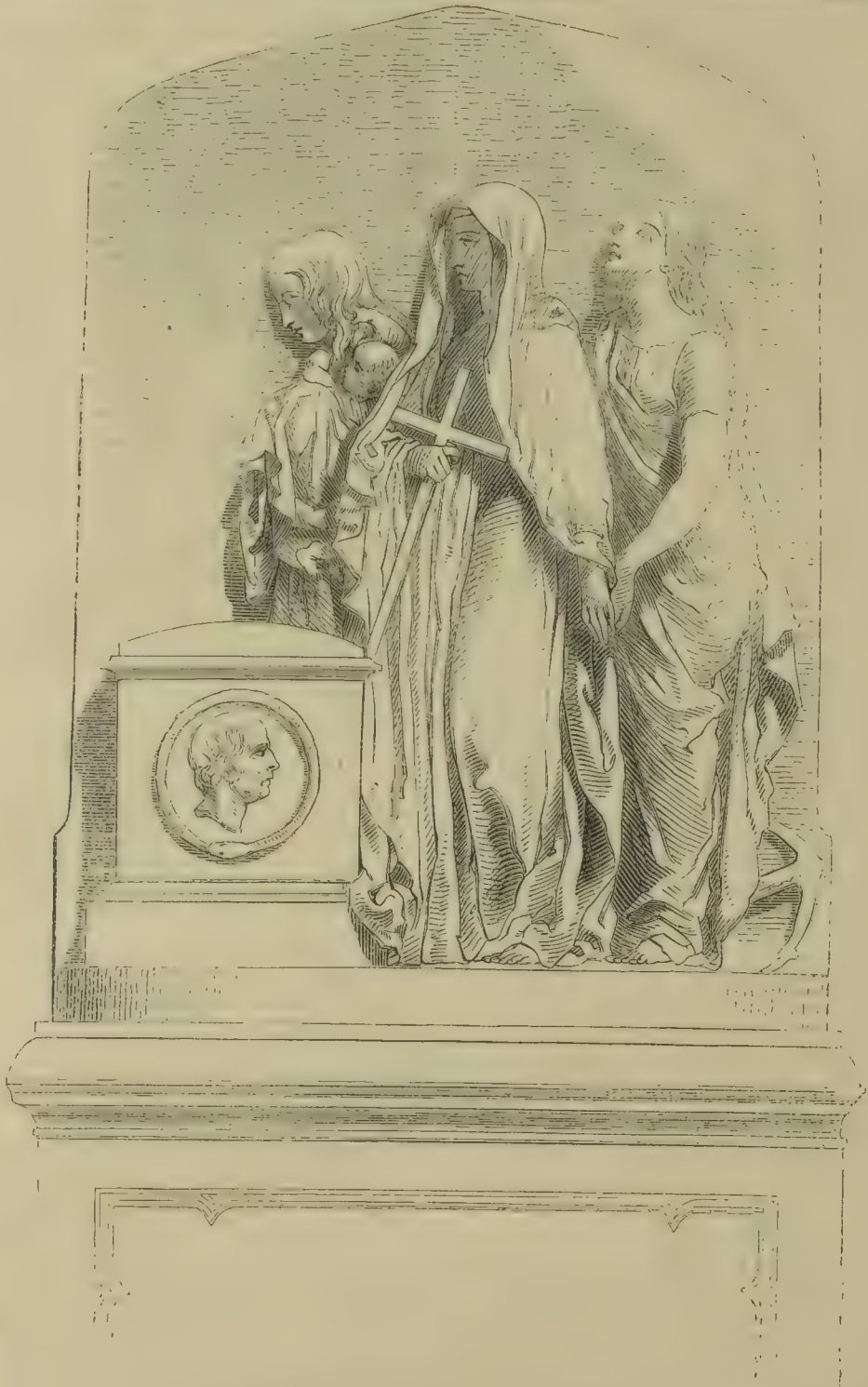
MONUMENT TO THE LATE DR. ALISON.

The chaste and classical *mezzo-relievo* to the memory of Dr. Alison the author of the "Essay on Taste," which has been recently erected in St. Paul's Chapel, Edinburgh, is from the chisel of Mr. Steil, who has already earned a high reputation as a sculptor, not only in his native Scotland, but throughout the country. The work in question is well calculated to increase his reputation, as much from its poetic design as from its beautiful execution. We have reason to know that the medallion on which the profile appears was pronounced by the relatives, at the inauguration of the work in the walls of the church, a complete reproduction of the features of the revered original.

Dr. Alison is chiefly known to the public as the author of his "Essay on Taste;" but, in Edinburgh, he was esteemed as a pious and earnest promoter and preacher of the doctrines of the Episcopal Church of Scotland. His ministry was chiefly carried out at the metropolitan chapel of the Episcopal branch of the Scottish Church—St. Paul's, York-place, which is now most efficiently served by the Very Reverend Dr. Terrot, Bishop of Edinburgh. Of his life, we have nothing to record: the quiet, unobtrusive existence of a clergyman who devotes his days to his ministry, to the cultivation of the higher branches of literature, and to works of modest charity, presents nothing which is startlingly interesting, nor which, indeed, considering all things, ought to be dragged forth to public view. That, however, his memory should not quite pass away, his friends and admirers have subscribed to erect this Monument. It does honour to them, as much for the immediate object in view as for the choice they made of the artist, who has produced a work quite worthy of recording the virtues and character of the author of the "Essay on Taste," of which the Monument is a very high specimen in all respects.

THE LATE HARVEST.—At the meeting of the Agricultural Protection Society on Tuesday, an analysis was read of reports which had been sent up to the society from local societies in almost every part of England, respecting the result of this year's crop; the result of which was that in every district from which returns had been received there was stated to be a full average of wheat and other crops, in many of them considerably above an average; and that though in almost every district the potato crop was more or less diseased, still that disease had been in almost every instance greatly exaggerated, and that the labourers throughout the whole of the agricultural districts had full work, and at good wages.

OPINION OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON THE PANIC.—At the meeting of the Leicestershire Agricultural Society on Friday (last week), the Duke of Cambridge said he felt great pleasure in being able to attend the meeting on two accounts—first, because he had been prevented attending on previous occasions, as he had been desirous; and, secondly, that he understood there was a panic in the neighbourhood. He should not feel so convinced of what he was about to state, if he had not had means of examining into its correctness, and he thought from what he had the means of becoming acquainted with, that no class of persons in this country had cause of complaint. The state of things had certainly been made much worse by the reports of the potato disease, but he was glad to say that it was nothing like so bad as had been first represented—not even in Ireland, where so great complaints had been made. He really believed that the report of a panic was a false one; and he should be the last person to make such a statement if he had not a full opinion of its correctness. (Applause).



MONUMENT TO DR. ALISON, AT EDINBURGH.



COLOSSAL STATUE OF LORD COLLINGWOOD, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF LORD COLLINGWOOD.

This magnificent statue of the great Collingwood, the bosom friend of Nelson, has recently been completed by Mr. Lough, and is a fine specimen of the genius of that distinguished sculptor. The material is stone: height, 23 feet. It has been placed on a pedestal about 50 feet high, on a plot of ground belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, at Tynemouth, close to the place of Lord Collingwood's birth; and it is seen well from the sea.

The cost of this truly noble memorial of one of England's Naval Worthies has been defrayed by public subscription. It is, certainly, one of the most interesting tributes ever raised to British merit; for, apart from his brilliant naval services, it would be difficult to point out many names on the scroll of British fame of such untarnished reputation as that of the illustrious Collingwood. In command, he was firm, but mild—most considerate to the comfort and health of his men, averse to flogging, and all violent and brutal exercises of authority; the sailors called him their father. As a scientific seaman and naval tactician, he had few, if any, equals; and in action, his judgment was as cool as his courage was warm. His mind was enlightened to an astonishing degree, considering the circumstances of his life; he was liberal and kind-hearted, and all his private virtues were of the most amiable class. His letters to his wife, on the education of his daughters, are full of good sense and feeling.

THE AWAKENER IN THE DESERT.

(FROM THE GERMAN OF FREILIGRATH.

BY LEWIS FILMORE.

Far mid the Desert's arid sands
The Nelson King, the Lion stands,
Brown as the dust his foot beneath,
Fierce as the burning Simoom's
breath.

His flowing mane waves full and free,
Fit mantle of his royalty,
His lip and brow are ray'd with hairs,
Those as his diadem he wears.
He roar'd in thunder to the blast
And on the wind the echoes pass'd;
The silence of the sands they break,
They roll o'er Mæris' sluggish lake.

The Panther started in the dell,
Affrighted flew the slim Gazelle;
That voice beside the flowing Nile,
The Camel heard, and Crocodile.

Where wondrous piles their shadows
fling
Roll'd thy stern voice thou Desert-King;
And woke the Royal Mummy hid
I' the centre of the Pyramid.

He rose within his narrow bed;
"For thy loud summons, thanks!" he
said;
Three thousand years in sleep I've pass'd
Till waken'd by thy voice at last.
"Where are ye?—in my dreams alone,
My years of pomp and glory gone!"

When conquest's banners round me flew
When lions yoked, my chariot drew!"
My Car of Splendour onward roll'd,
All richly wrought, and all of gold!
The hundred gated city pour'd
Its people forth to hail their Lord!

This withered foot scarce touched the
sod,
But on the necks of slaves it trod!
The Moor and Indian knelt to me,
The Arab bowed submissively!

This shrunken hand a sceptre sway'd,
That all the peopled world obey'd!
All in these graven symbols shown
That hand has done, this heart has
known.

The giant walls that round me close—
At my command their vastness rose;
Enthroned, I watch'd my soldiers urge
The toiling slaves, with sword and
scourge.

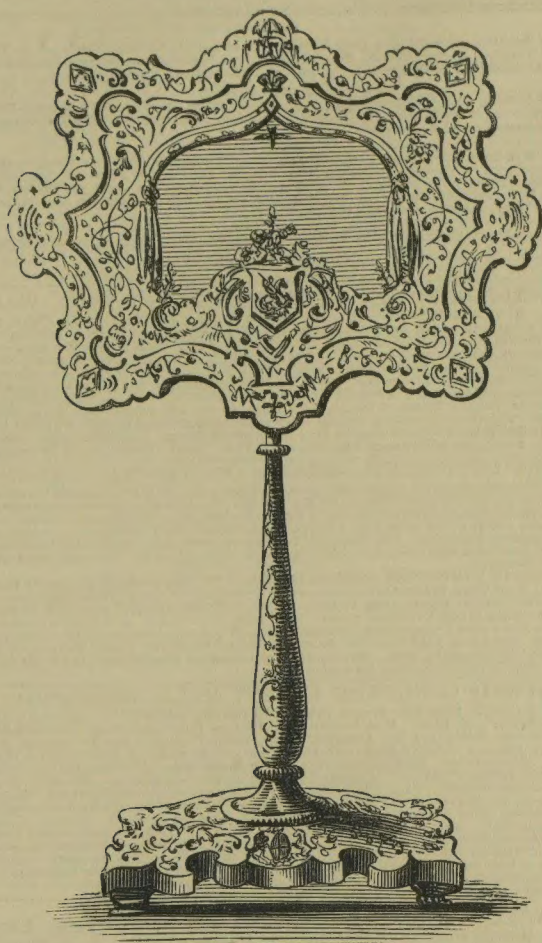
The Nile, my vassal, bore me then,
The King of it, as King of men!
The wave that kiss'd my galley's prow
As then it roll'd, it rolleth now,

While I, its Lord—he said no more—
Ceas'd had the Desert-wakener's roar
Aid seek again the Monarch's head
Down—in the silence of the dead!

THE INCOME TAX.—It has been decided by the Stamp Office that a clergyman whose income is derived solely from voluntary contributions, is not liable to the Income-tax.

A MORAL PARISH.—According to the Statistical Account of Berwickshire (1841), in the Parish of Whitsome, intelligence, sobriety, and industry so generally prevail, that there has been no conviction for capital crime within memory; poaching and smuggling are unknown.—W. R.

PRESENTS TO HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.

ENAMELLED PEARL, GLASS, AND PAPIER MACHE SCREEN
PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.

Two very elegant specimens of a novel manufacture have recently been presented to the Queen and her Royal Consort, and have been most graciously received.

They consist of a pair of Screens, and a Chess Table, manufactured by Mr. Thomas Lane, of Great Hampton-street, Birmingham, and King-street, Covent-garden, (late Clay's). The materials are Enamelled Pearl on Glass, and Papier-Mâché; their ingenious combination having been patented by Mr. Lane. The effect is splendid even to gorgeousness; and the brilliancy of the colours, heightened by the Pearl Enamel, is indescribably beautiful.

On the Screens are exquisitely painted the rose, shamrock, and thistle, on a ground of pure white. A pearl dove is descending with the olive branch, over which is the Imperial Crown. St. George and the Dragon are immediately beneath the emblems of the United Kingdom, surrounded by illuminated foliage, where all the tints of the choicest mother-of-pearl seem with prismatic hues to radiate their colours.

In the Chess-board, the squares are formed of quatrefoils, blazoned in the centre and on the principal lines with the lion and unicorn's heads, in pearl and gold alternately; the remaining squares have the lion and unicorn rampant, alternately picked out in pearl and gold. The intermediate spaces formed by the quatrefoils have the rose, shamrock, and thistle in mother-of-pearl painted on an azure ground. On the extreme boundaries of the squares, the Queen-bee (emblematical of industry) is represented in pearl on a scarlet ground, and the bed of the table terminates with a border of mother-of-pearl dolphins on a sea-green ground; the board is surrounded by a costly frame in papier mâché, elaborately and richly decorated in gold; the pillar of the table partakes of the same bold character as the rest, having at the four corners of its base shields, on which are vigorously painted lions' heads on azure ground.

Mr. Lane had the honour of an interview with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on presenting these specimens of his elegant manufacture: they were minutely inspected by his Royal Highness, who made several inquiries into the new process. Within a few days from the interview, Mr. Lane received a letter from Mr. Anson, in the name of H.R.H. Prince Albert, accompanying copies of two valuable works—one on the Alhambra, by Mr. Owen Jones; the other on Gothic Ornaments, by Mr. Pugin.

We have great pleasure in recording this act of Royal condescension; as it evinces the desire of his Royal Highness to cultivate a purer taste in the manufactures of Birmingham. It is, however, but justice to add that the above is only one among many proofs of the interest taken by his Royal Highness in the cultivation of art, and the advancement of this great manufacturing nation.

We have inspected several specimens of the Patent Enamelled Pearl Glass, at the Show-rooms, in King-street, Covent Garden. We were especially struck with the applicability of the invention to interior decoration—as the panels of doors, window-shutters, cabinets, &c.; the subjects, picturesque landscapes, moonlight scenes, &c. The design for a painted window had a truly brilliant reality; although the material is opaque, the play of light gives it a transparent effect. In short, the invention is especially adapted for the embellishment of rooms wherever ornament can be advantageously introduced.

* OSBORNE HOUSE.

Since her Majesty became the proprietor of the joint Estates of Osborne and Barton, in the Isle of Wight, various improvements and additions, on a very extensive scale, have been carried on with a rapidity almost exceeding belief.

It may hence be inferred, that the health of our Gracious Sovereign, when sojourning at Norris Castle during the seasons of 1831 and 1833, (then Princess Victoria), was so improved by the air of the Isle of Wight, as naturally to suggest to her in future years the choice of this healthful and quiet retreat from the cares and toils of State. The Mansion of Osborne, its Park, and the adjoining Estate of Barton, then the property of Lady Isabella Blachford, being for disposal, negotiations were entered into, and her Majesty became the "Lessee for a year," subject to her will and pleasure, after the termination, to become the purchaser. On the 1st May last, the Queen became the proprietor; since which, several small farms and houses in the immediate vicinity, have likewise fallen into her Majesty's possession.

Osborne House, of itself, presents no architectural beauty, it being simply an extensive Mansion in the modern style: engravings of which we presented to our readers in Nos. 123 and 165. The views, however, from the Estate are picturesque and beautiful; but from the situation of the building, an eastern view could only be obtained, the Promontory of Norris, or Old Castle Point, excluding the scenery of the New Forest, Cowes Roads, and in fact all places to the westward of the Estate. To improve all this, was naturally the first thing to be looked to; and Mr. Thomas Cubitt, the eminent builder, received her Majesty's commands to prepare the necessary design for a commodious Mansion, as much as possible in unison with Osborne House.

Her Majesty having approved of the plan, on the 23rd June following, the foundation-stone of the new building was laid; the ceremony being performed by the Queen, in the presence of her illustrious Consort and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal; the Earl of Aberdeen, Lady Portman (the Lady in Waiting), and several gentlemen of the Royal suite.

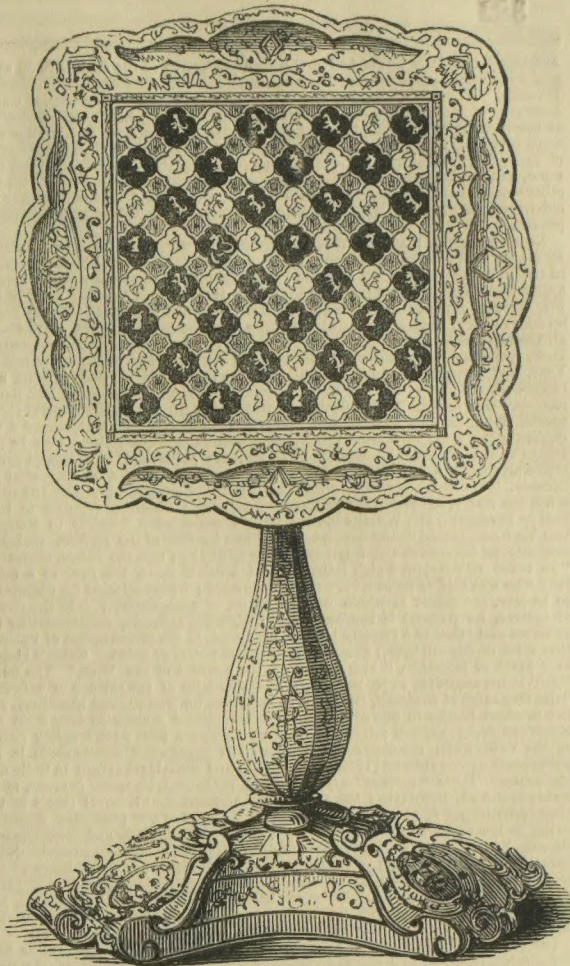
Such was the rapidity with which the works were conducted, that scarcely three months had elapsed before the walls were ready to receive the roof; and, in the short period of five months, the whole building has been covered in, and a gigantic tower erected; and, before the close of next summer, the building will be in a fit state for occupation.

Already, during the Royal sojourn at Osborne, the old mansion has been honoured with the presence of several of her illustrious visitors. The Kings of Holland and Belgium have domiciled under its roof; and, at one period, the Island became honoured with the presence of three Queens—our Most Gracious Majesty, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and the Queen of the Belgians. The want of accommodation for their respective suites was, however, felt; there is little doubt that this, together with her Majesty's visit to the princely palaces on the Continent, led her to extend the building far beyond what was at first contemplated.

The last, and not the least event at Osborne was, the Cabinet Council held on Wednesday; followed by the resignation of her Majesty's Ministers.

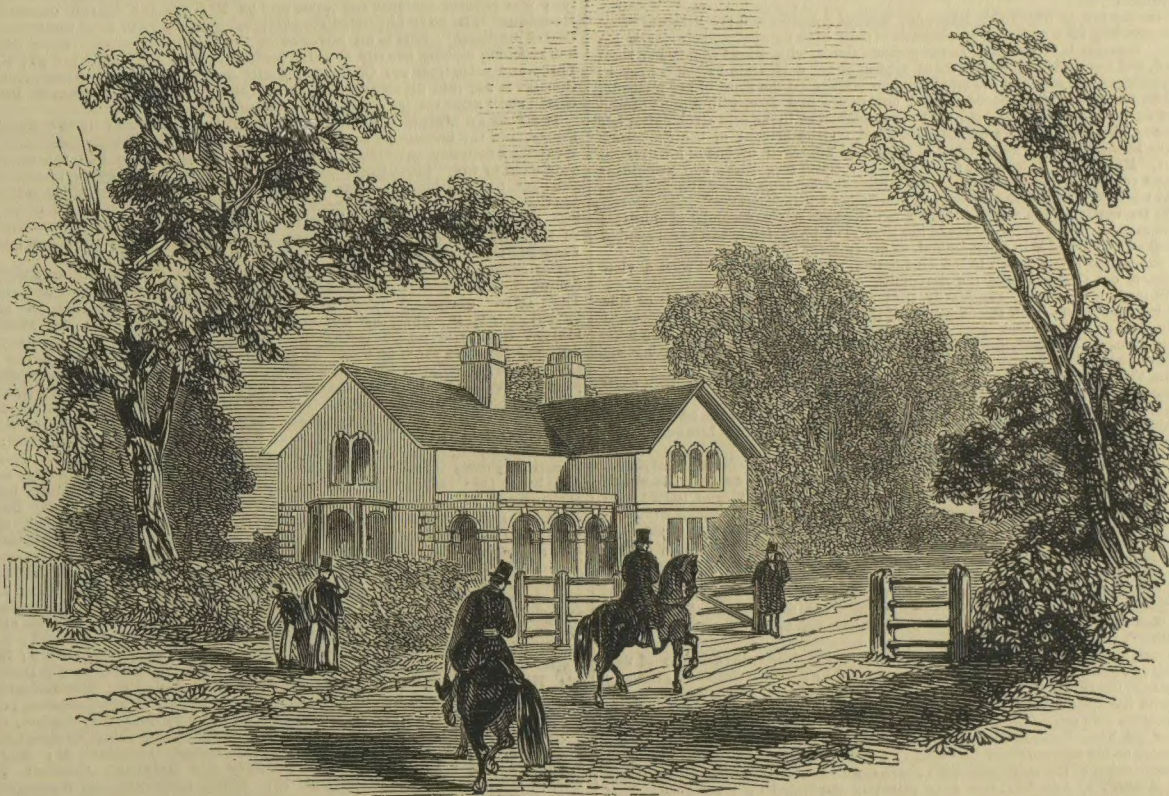
Her Majesty's taste for natural scenery is well known; and great care has been displayed, in setting out the building and grounds, so as to preserve

The new edifice is in the *palazzo* style: the south front forms nearly a right angle with the old mansion, and extends in a north-easterly direction about 100 feet towards the sea. The entire building forms nearly a square of between 70 and 80 feet, presenting also a similar frontage to the eastward. At the south-west corner a massive tower rises to the extent of 107 feet. The main building is about 60 feet high: it is entirely of brick and cement, and will be stuccoed so as to give it the appearance of a stone erection; the window-cases and quoins of the ground floor will be rusticated. The windows on the first floor will be enriched with pediments, supported by Corinthian columns; and above, the windows will be dressed in proportion. Round the building there will be a massive cornice, supported by trusses, and a parapet above; the whole crowned with a balustrade. The grand entrance to the building will be at the west front, under a handsome portico. The eastern front commands a view of the So-

ENAMELLED PEARL, GLASS, AND PAPIER MACHE CHESS TABLE
PRESENTED TO PRINCE ALBERT.

lent; and its large bay projecting window will, no doubt, be provided with a verandah.

The tower is erected over the foundation-stone, and has reached its intended height: for several miles round it forms a conspicuous object. From its summit, the panoramic view is indescribably beautiful: to the



NEW LODGE, OSBORNE HOUSE.

eastward, lies the whole anchorage of Spithead and the Motherbank, crowded with shipping; and, in a northerly direction, the eye reaches the Southampton water, with its Transatlantic, Peninsular and Oriental steamers. Then, the Cowes Roads are seen, studded with beautiful models of

phantom ships, of every size and rig. To the westward, lie the whole of the Solent Sea, the New Forest, and the Needles Lighthouse; and, still farther to the southward, the whole of the Downs, from west to east; with the serpentine Medina, the town of Newport, Albany Barracks, Carisbrooke Castle, &c.

The new wing of the Palace will be connected with a corridor, or passage, from the S.W. corner to the N.E. of the former mansion. In the centre of the building is a well-staircase, lighted with a skylight from the roof; the latter will be flat, and paved with stone, and form an agreeable promenade. For this purpose, the chimneys have, with some difficulty, been all brought to the centre, round the staircase. Every room will be fire proof, and very little timber has been employed in the construction; the girders are of iron.

The whole of the Park has been enclosed, and several head of stock have been brought from Windsor. Carriage-drives and walks, will lead down to the beach, which is situate in a Bay called Mede Hole, and perfectly sheltered from all winds but the northward; a splendid and capacious landing-place has been constructed, so as to afford every facility to land at any time of tide.

We have engraved the splendid New Wing of the Palace, and a New Entrance-Lodge.

(For the former, see page 376.)

FINE ARTS.

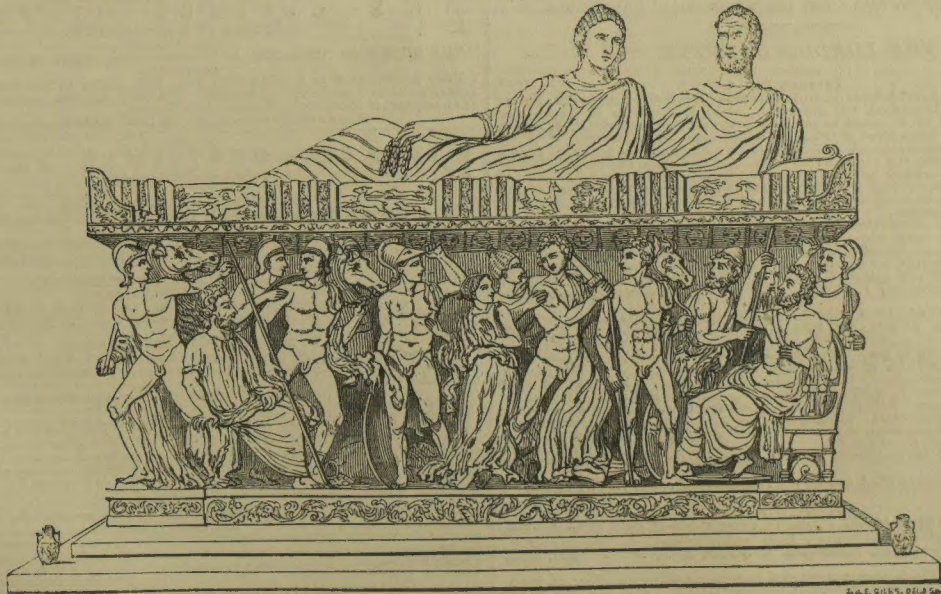
THE PORTLAND VASE.

A NEW ELUCIDATION OF THE SUBJECTS ON THE CELEBRATED PORTLAND VASE, FORMERLY CALLED THE BARBERINI: AND THE SARCOPHAGUS IN WHICH IT WAS DISCOVERED. By THOMAS WINDUS, F.S.A. Published for the Author, by W. Pickering, Piccadilly, &c.

Some six months since, when, as Mr. Windus states, "an individual, morbid with the organ of destructiveness, smashed this splendid specimen of Greek art (the Portland Vase), into innumerable fragments," we described and illustrated the lost treasure in our Journal, No. 146. Upon the above wanton act, Mr. Windus ironically quotes—

"Hec miserande puer; si quæ fata aspera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus eris."

Just at the moment of the occurrence, the work before us was ready for the press, its ingenious author having, for nearly a quarter of a century, devoted himself to the elucidation of the matter in question. In his Introduction, after stating numerous aids and advantages in his attempts to develop allegorical and mystical subjects of *certa*, Mr. Windus relates that, about twenty-five years since, he sedulously examined, like others, the celebrated Barberini, or Portland Vase,



SARCOPHAGUS, IN WHICH THE PORTLAND VASE WAS DISCOVERED.

and was "naturally astonished at the high perfection of the sculpture on so fragile a material, comprising an admirable circle of classic allegorical characters." He adds, "After a few visits to this gem of art, it struck me the subject was the discovery of the love of Antiochus for his mother-in-law, Stratonice, which gave so much celebrity to Erastriatus, the physician of Cos; but, finding the sexes were reversed, I concluded I was in error. Afterwards, consulting the writings of many learned antiquaries, and finding their hypothesis totally different from mine, and at the same time that they were very little in accordance with each other—and, lastly, terminating with a mutual confession, that they had not conclusively cleared the mystery—wearied with these contraries, I abandoned my pursuit.

Nevertheless, in 1839, Mr. Windus returned to the study, and recommenced by taking up his original surmise; and, conceiving that the character of one of the male figures, (called by some Pluto, by others Neptune,) had a medical appearance similar to that of Esculapius, or Hippocrates, on the coin of Cos, Mr. Windus referred to the biography of Galen, when the whole allegory blazed on him at once, in unison with his favourite hypothesis—the sexes correct—and all the attributes, recording an event which occurred in the second century. Upon reference to Bartoli's engravings of the Sarcophagus which contained the Vase, Mr. Windus found his opinion confirmed; though several persons have repudiated the idea of affinity between the characters of the Vase and Sarcophagus. Our zealous Antiquary trusts that he has proved to the contrary. By special favour and permission, and at considerable expense, he obtained a facsimile of the tomb itself from the Museum of the Capitol at Rome. This he presumes to be a cenotaph in honour of Galen, the physician, who was esteemed above all others, while living, and was worshipped almost as a divinity after his decease. "The characters sculptured thereon are of different periods, and most, if not the whole, his presumed patients." Although Galen is reputed to have died at Pergamus, Mr. Windus infers that his ashes were brought to Rome in this Vase and placed in the Sarcophagus. The handles of the former, sealed as serpents, he regards as the usual attributes of physic; and the cameo sculpture, "an event, or cure, on which Galen valued himself most, the case of a noble lady who was said to be in a very dangerous state; whose ailment he discovered to be love, the object of which was an actor, or rope-dancer." "In the circle of figures, he (Galen) is represented in a dignified attitude, contemplating the progress and effect of a remedy he has produced, in the introduction of Pylades, (the actor or rope-dancer,) descending from the portal or scena. Galen's visage, as a mask or face-skin, is also filleted on the handles of the Vase." The latter Mr. Windus considers to be peculiarly characteristic of the science of surgery: "the face skins of anatomy, the fillets or bandages for wounds and bleedings, and two pendent Leeches to one of the faces, which almost appear to drop from the end of the beard, explain fully their meaning." These last were scarcely visible on the Vase, when the above was written; but Wedgwood attests them in his publication on the subject (1790) and Cipriani and Bartolozzi (1786) in their fine engraving. These "leeches" are, however, presumed, by many persons, to be leaves of the adjoining tree; but Mr. Windus strengthens his novel thesis by the close resemblance of these masks, as well as the head of the presumed figure of Galen, to the ancient gems, coins, and medals of Esculapius and Hippocrates; also, of Priam, King of Troy, often called Pergamus, from its citadel. Now, Galen was a native of and city a country of that name, on the borders of the great river Caycus, in Asia Minor, where medals were struck in honour of him; one of which is engraved in the work before us. The figure underneath, Mr. Windus regards as Angerona (as Harpocrate,) the divinity of Rome, with the finger to the mouth, enjoining silence, and the preservation of the mystery.

The sculptured figures on both Vase and Sarcophagus are conceived to be fine Grecian art, of the second century, imagined from the poetry of Homer, the electric sparks of whose poetic fire the painter and sculptor have been accustomed to imbibe for ages long past. The principal or front group on the Sarcophagus represents some of Galen's illustrious patients; among whom, in the centre, is the Princess Faustina, wife of Marcus Aurelius, with her hand on the shoulder of a gladiator. Next, Lucilla, or Fadilla, his daughter; the distinction between mother and daughter being warranted by the different braiding of the hair. Lucilla is looking very earnestly on an athletic character, with a horse in one hand, and a pole in the other: this is supposed to be Pylades, the actor or rope-dancer. The lady, the most prominent figure, is twice represented.

Some of the characters on the Sarcophagus are likenesses to be identified with statues, busts, coins, and medals, of the period, as well as the accessories and costume, "forming," as Mr. Windus infers, "a chain of allegory with the Vase, mixed up with much matter of fact that has been handed down to us from well-authenticated historians, in which Galen, the great physician of the era, took the most prominent part.

"On the top, or lid, of the tomb, are Marcus Aurelius and the Princess Faustina, reposing on a mattress, emblematic of their high dignity. Their size is heroic. Faustina is represented as the goddess Ceres, with wheat ears in her right hand, and her hair braided like them, typical of her dedication by the Emperor; as a goddess, she occupies the most eminent station on the right of her husband, and on the centre of the Sarcophagus; her figure and face, with a most prominent aquiline Roman nose, bear a strong resemblance to the coin struck after her decease, also the attributes to her apotheosis, on the armour of the Emperor's statue in the Vatican," which Mr. Windus has engraved as one of his illustrations. He adds: "It does not seem easy to account how these two prominent figures could ever have been taken for Alexander Severus and Julia Mammea, from whom the tomb has always been designated by their names."

On the border of the mattress, Galen is exhibited as an anatomist of animals: these may also refer to the sports of the time. The physician is twice represented seated on the flayed skin of an animal, as an emblem of his profession.

Thus far the Introduction to the Elucidation, which is illustrated with a view of Monte del Grano, where the Sarcophagus and Vase were discovered.

We may here remark, summarily, that, on the Sarcophagus, the sinister side and front sculpture, with the exception of the two colonist Athenians, represent Europeans; on the dexter side, Asiatics are introduced; and on the hind part, some Africans; personifying the three quarters of the globe, the fourth being unknown at that period.

The Vase is then explained, graphically and by way of disquisition, in compartments.

(The reader, by the way, should he not recollect the figures on the Vase, should refer to the Illustrations in No. 147 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, page 105.)

The history of the Vase is well known; we gather, from the Memoir before us, that it remained in the Barberini Palace for more than a century, but was at length purchased by the late James Byres, Esq., the antiquary, who parted with it to Sir William Hamilton. It is said that the first of these transfers was occasioned by an *ul run* of cards in a Roman Princess, the representative of the Barberini family, who, on that account, was under the necessity of selling the finest antiquities. The circumstances became known to the Pope; his Holiness forbade that any of them should be taken out of Rome; but this Vase, by favour of its size, was, nevertheless, carried away. Its subsequent history, we need not repeat.

Among the Illustrations are four views of the Vase, printed with the amethystine blue ground of the original, and the figures in cameo white. These are very beautifully executed.

In conclusion, we have pleasure in admitting Mr. Windus's solution of this mystic specimen of antique art to be characterised by extreme simplicity, though, doubtless, the result of much toil and research, and careful and candid comparison with the elucidations advanced by other antiquaries. To aid the reader in forming his own estimate, Mr. Windus has reprinted Josiah Wedgwood's Description of the Vase, "the Manner of its formation, and the various opinions hitherto advanced on the subject of the bas-reliefs." To this Mr. Windus has added Notes in "juxtaposition to the most favoured Theories, with his contrary opinions thereon." The Memoir, by the way, was only privately circulated by Wedgwood. This Supplement to the Memoir is very interesting. It is somewhat remarkable that Wedgwood has entirely overlooked Mr. Byres, as the possessor of the Vase. By way of *refresher* to the reader, we may mention that Wickelmann denies that the Vase contained the ashes of Alexander Severus and Julia Mammea; the subjects of the reliefs he makes the nuptials of Thetis and Peleus; Darwin, an allegory of life and immortality; others, Orpheus and Eurydice; Mr. Fosbroke interprets the scenes as a marriage, a death, and a second marriage.

Mr. Windus's Memoir is produced in handsome style; and has already been extensively patronised by the lovers of antiquarian lore; a distinction which it soundly merits.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been good, but the show of samples of that article here to-day was on the increase. As the dealers refrained from purchasing, except on lower terms, the demand for all descriptions was heavy, at almost nominal figures. Very little free wheat was brought forward, yet the sale was unusually heavy, at barely late rates. Corn under lock was a mere drizzle. The best parcels of barley were quite as dear, but other kinds were lower. The show of malt was moderate, while the sale for it was heavy, on somewhat easier terms. Although the supply of oats was small that article sold slowly, and prices were with difficulty supported. Beans, peas, and other excessively dull.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 8500; barley, 7200; oats, 6400. Irish: wheat, 1; barley, 1; oats, 3450. Foreign: wheat, 6990; barley, 1; oats, 9710 quarters. Flour, 4940 sacks; malt, 4830 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 50s to 60s; ditto, white, 57s to 68s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 52s to 58s; ditto, white, 57s to 66s; rye, 33s to 38s; grinding barley, 36s to 38s; ditto, 36s to 38s; malt, 48s to 52s; Lincolns and Norfolk malt, 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 54s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier 62s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 34s to 36s; potatoes, 30s to 31s; Trough and Cork, black, 24s to 25s; ditto, white, 26s to 28s; tick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, 32s to 41s; grey peas, 37s to 39s; mangle, 39s to 41s; white, 40s to 50s; boilers, 52s to 56s, per quarter. Fowls—mature, 4s to 4s 6d; Stockton, and Yorkshire, 4s to 4s 6d, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 1s to 1s 4d; Oats, red, 19s to 22s; beans, 42s to 44s; peas, 41s to 50s per quarter. Flour, American, 30s to 32s; Baltic 29s to 32s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have a fair demand for linseed, as well as cakes, at full prices. In other articles, very little is doing.

Livestock.—English, cowing, 4s to 5s; ditto, 4s to 5s; Mediterranean and Odesa, 4s to 5s; white ditto, 12s to 18s. There, 0s 6d to 0s 10d, per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 10s to 12s; white ditto, 12s to 18s. There, 0s 6d to 0s 10d, per bushel. English Rapeseed, 27s to 29s, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, 42s to 44s, per ton. Canola, 51s to 52s, per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 62s to 64s. Foreign, red, 40s to 45s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 62s to 64s.

Bread.—The prices of wheat flour in the Metropolis are from 9s 10d to 10s 4d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 59s 0d; barley, 32s 10d; oats, 4s 7d; rye, 35s 0d; beans, 41s 6d; peas, 41s 4d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 58s 10d; barley, 34s 1d; oats, 5s 5d; rye, 35s 9d; beans, 43s 7d; peas, 43s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 14s; barley 4s; oats, 3s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 1s; peas, 1s 6d.—This market continues extremely inactive and prices, arising from the desire on the part of the importers to retain the stock, have not been supported.

Sugar.—West India is very dull, at a further decrease of 1s per cwt. Bengal, Mauritius, and most other kinds of raw sugars, have fallen quite 1s per cwt. Refined goods are dull; standard lumps, at 66s to 68s 6d, and brown ditto, 63s 6d to 64s, per cwt.

Coffee.—Privately, as well as by public sale, exceedingly little has been doing in this market, yet holders are not disposed to accept of lower rates.

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Rice.—This article is very dull, and the quotations have fallen 1s per cwt. **Peas.**—English, red, 40s to 45s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 62s to 64s. **Provisions.**—Owing to the large arrivals of Irish butter, and the heavy stocks on hand, the sale for that article is very dull, at a further decline in the quotations of from 4s to 6s per cwt. The best Carlow and Clonmel are selling at 90s to 95s landed. The best Waterford is at 8s to 8s 6d per cwt. On board, or for forward delivery, nothing is doing. English butter steady, at 5s to 5s 6d for Dozer, and 1s to 1s 2d per cwt. Bacon, 4s to 4s 6d per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, landed, 52s to 54s; heavy, 49s to 50s; Limerick, 45s 6d to 50s; and heavy, 45s to 49s per cwt. Irish lard dull, at barely late rates. Hams steady, and prices are well supported. Eggs quite as dear.

Oils.—Lard, as well as most other kinds of oil, move off slowly, at barely late rates. **Tallow.**—This article is dull, on lower terms, at 4s 6d per cwt. For delivery the quotations range from 41s 6d to 42s 6d. Town tallow steady, at 41s 6d per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 23s to 24s 10s; clover do, 24s 10s to 25s 10s; straw, 2s 8d to 2s 12s per load.

Tandem Moor. 7s; Killingworth, 15s 6d; Stewart's Hartley, 15s; Old Ponton, 13s 6d; and Lambton, 17s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—We have no new feature to notice in this market. The finest qualities of hops, which are comparatively scarce, move off steadily, at full prices. In other kinds, comparatively little business is doing. New Hops: Sussex pockets, 26s to 27s; Wexford: Kent ditto, 26s to 27s; Kent ditto, 27s to 28s; Kent ditto, 28s to 29s; Kent ditto, 29s to 30s; Kent ditto, 30s to 31s; Kent ditto, 31s to 32s; Kent ditto, 32s to 33s; Kent ditto, 33s to 34s; Kent ditto, 34s to 35s; Kent ditto, 35s to 36s; Kent ditto, 36s to 37s; Kent ditto, 37s to 38s; Kent ditto, 38s to 39s; Kent ditto, 39s to 40s; Kent ditto, 40s to 41s; Kent ditto, 41s to 42s; Kent ditto, 42s to 43s; Kent ditto, 43s to 44s; Kent ditto, 44s to 45s; Kent ditto, 45s to 46s; Kent ditto, 46s to 47s; Kent ditto, 47s to 48s; Kent ditto, 48s to 49s; Kent ditto, 49s to 50s; Kent ditto, 50s to 51s; Kent ditto, 51s to 52s; Kent ditto, 52s to 53s; Kent ditto, 53s to 54s; Kent ditto, 54s to 55s; Kent ditto, 55s to 56s; Kent ditto, 56s to 57s; Kent ditto, 57s to 58s; Kent ditto, 58s to 59s; Kent ditto, 59s to 60s; Kent ditto, 60s to 61s; Kent ditto, 61s to 62s; Kent ditto, 62s to 63s; Kent ditto, 63s to 64s; Kent ditto, 64s to 65s; Kent ditto, 65s to 66s; 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BRADY MADE.	Measure size round the Head ..	Measure size round the Head ..	Measure size round the Head ..
Beaver Taglioni's ..	Winter Coats, in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed ..	Winter Coats, in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed ..	Winter Coats, in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed ..
Bever Chesterfield or Goringtons ..	Milled Cloth Great Coats, Velvet Collars and Cuffs ..	Milled Cloth Great Coats, Velvet Collars and Cuffs ..	Milled Cloth Great Coats, Velvet Collars and Cuffs ..
Every description of Winter Coats ..	Tweed Wrappers ..	Tweed Wrappers ..	Tweed Wrappers ..
Boys' Winter Coats in every style, from ..	Tweed Trousers ..	Tweed Trousers ..	Tweed Trousers ..
Winter Trousers, lined ..	Winter Trousers, in all the New Patterns ..	Winter Trousers, in all the New Patterns ..	Winter Trousers, in all the New Patterns ..
Winter Trousers, plain ..	Best or Dress Trousers ..	Best or Dress Trousers ..	Best or Dress Trousers ..
Dress Coats, edged ..	Dress Coats ..	Dress Coats ..	Dress Coats ..
Roll Collar Vest ..	Best Quality Made ..	Best Quality Made ..	Best Quality Made ..
Double Breasted Vest ..	Best Quality Made ..	Best Quality Made ..	Best Quality Made ..
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits ..	Best Quality Made ..	Best Quality Made ..	Best Quality Made ..
Boys' Trousers ..	Cashmere Vests ..	Cashmere Vests ..	Cashmere Vests ..
Winter Vests ..	Satin, Plain or Fancy Vests ..	Satin, Plain or Fancy Vests ..	Satin, Plain or Fancy Vests ..
	Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits ..	Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits ..	Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits ..
	Boys' Great Coats ..	Boys' Great Coats ..	Boys' Great Coats ..

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.
OBSERVATION.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.
We are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having ascertained that the unscrupulous class of being connected with them, or to the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should to prevent disappointments, &c., call at, or send to, 154, Minorities, or 56 Aldgate, opposite the Church.

F. GOUPIL, Pupil of HORACE VERNET, has now an OPENING for one or more STUDENTS of OIL and WATER-COLOUR PAINTING, Ornamental Drawing, &c. &c. A Premium required.—For particulars, apply to 2, Firth-street, Soho.

SINGING.—MRS. ALEXANDER GIBBS (formerly Miss SHADRON), of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, respectfully announces to her Pupils that she has COMMENCED GIVING INSTRUCTION in ENGLISH, ITALIAN, and SACRED MUSIC.—1, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

DANCING, with Exercises to give natural ease and elegance to the figure.—Mrs. FREDERICK FINNEY, late Miss Kenward's Academy, is now open, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Mondays and Thursdays, at Two o'clock, and at her residence, Tottenham-green, on Wednesdays, at Half-past Two.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellular Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Academy on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Academy on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

ORNAMENTS for the Drawing-Room Library, and Dining-Room, consisting of a new and elegant assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Beautiful Inlaid T. Bles, Paper-weights, Watch-stands, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, Derbyshire Spar, &c., just received by J. TENNANT, late Mawe, 149, Strand, London.

PIANOFORTE.—A GREAT BARGAIN.—A very superior 6th Octave Rosewood, Semi-Cabinet Pianoforte, Cylinder Front, and handsome fret-work to the curtain. It has a Metallic String Plate, and all the latest improvements. It is in condition the same as new, having been made to order, and expressly for abroad, but a few months since, and its tone is rich and powerful. Reference can be made to the maker if required. Apply at No. 17, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, the Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dressmaking in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to her Pupils the most accurate and correct Knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in the English, French, and Italian. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

A GOOD OUTLAY FOR £1500.—To any Party who can command £1500. The Half-Share of a First-rate BUSINESS, at the West-End of London, in the Oil, Italian, and Grocery Trade, would suit any party who can command the above sum, and they may take an active part in the business, or not, as they previously unacquainted with the trade would be fully instructed in the same.—Apply to M. H. CLARK, Oil-merchant, Red Cross-street, Cripplegate.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, certified by the Faculty of England to be the purest spirit, and guaranteed by the Patent Metallic Capsules, embossed "Betts's Patent Brandy," is sold at 4s. per bottle, and the case was succeeded by the most respectable dealers, lists of whom may be obtained at the Distillery, where quantities or not less than two gallons, in bulk or bottles, are supplied. Address, 7, Smithfield-bars.

BRANDY and CAPSULES.—Mr. BETTS (the late firm of J. T. Betts and Co.), Patent Brandy Distiller, 7, Smithfield-bars, feels it due to himself and the Public to state that the Manufacture of the F.A. EXT BRANDY was not, nor ever has been, known to any person except himself and one of his sons; and that he has succeeded in the business of the Distillery, 7, Smithfield-bars, by his Sons, J. T. Betts, Junr., and Co., on his retiring therefrom, in 1843. Mr. Betts further states, that he is the sole Patent, manufacturer, and vendor of the Metallic Capsule (or solid metal covering for the mouths of bottles) that no other Brandy in England, except Betts's Patent Brandy, is thereby protected; the Patent Metallic Capsule is therefore, applied to any other Brandy, and has been surreptitiously obtained.—Metallic Capsule Manufactory, 1, Wharf-road, City-road.

ASAM TEA.—"Many peculiar and remarkably fine sorts of Tea have occasionally been introduced to the Public through the medium of advertisements, but few have met with the universal and marked approbation of the real Asam Tea, imported by a Company in this country, and sold by apothecaries and the great Asam Tea, Metropolis. The flavour of the Tea is delicious, and cannot be mistaken, when once drank, a mere handful forms a perfect bouquet, while the price is moderate, viz., 5s. per pound, clear of the lead with which it is packed."—Blackwood's Ladies' Magazine for December, 1845.—A few Agents Wanted for the Sale of the above Tea. Apply to Mr. JOHN WM. BURROWS, Confectioner, 38, Upper Albany-street, Regent's-park.

TEAS AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE.—Families, Hotel Keepers, and large Consumers supplied with Tea at the Wholesale Price, for Cash.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Black ..	2	8	3	8	4	0	4	0	4
Green ..	2	8	3	8	4	0	4	0	4
Coffee ..	0	9	0	10	1	0	1	0	1

One pound and upwards sent to any part of town. MANEHL and Co., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.—Country orders for six pounds of Tea and upwards delivered free of carriage to any part of the Kingdom.

NO. 1, COVENTRY-STREET, opposite the new entrance to Leicester-square.—PASSAM SMITH, and COMPANY, respectfully solicit the attention of the Public to the following TEAS, which are unequalled for economy and quality, and have given universal satisfaction:—
Congo, good, full flavoured .. 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Congo, strong black, with leaf .. 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Congo, similar to the late East India Company's true Old Sou. .. 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
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Congo, similar to the late East India Company's true Old Sou. .. 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.

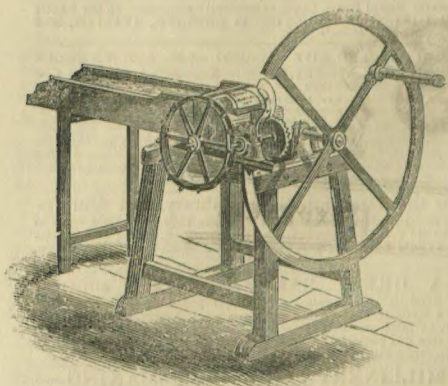
THE ORIGINAL WAREHOUSE for the IMPROVED PATENT BRANDY, No. 109, Drury-lane, London.—Sample Hampers, 2s. each.—The universal satisfaction these Packages have given for years past has induced the Proprietor to announce them again to the notice of the Public. These favourite small packages, containing only such articles as are recommended by the Faculty, being free from all deleterious admixtures or adulteration. The packages contain as under:—

- 2 Bottles of Improved Patent Brandy.
- 1 Ditto of Fine White Jamaica Rum.
- 1 Ditto of Hedges' Cornish Gin.
- 1 Ditto of Unsweetened, as from the Still.
- 1 Ditto of either Scotch or Irish Whisky.
- 2 Pints of Liqueur Ginger Brandy.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

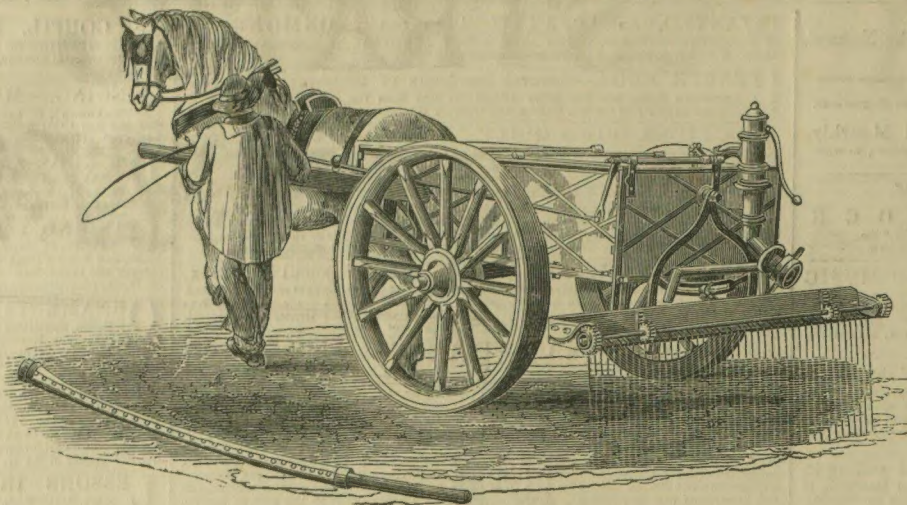
In the Implement Department of this year's show, the display was unusually large. The actual Novelties were not very numerous; but of well-approved and Prize Machines, there was a

great variety. We have selected several of the most striking Implements for illustration; and regret that our limits will not allow us to include a greater number of the ingenious, useful, and well-executed specimens.



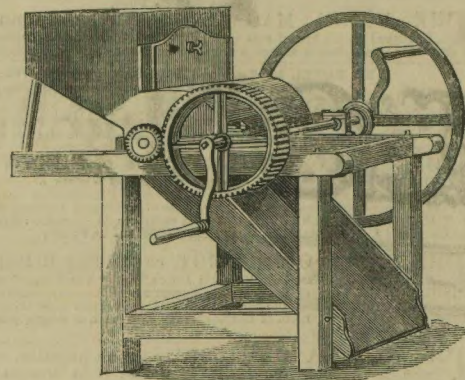
Mr. GARDNER.—Stand 26.

A NEW PATENT CHAFF CUTTER, invented and manufactured by Mr. Gardner of Banbury, Oxon. The novel feature in this machine is that the knives are placed (as shown in the Engraving) in the centre of the mouth, and cut both up and down at the same time. Another peculiarity consists in the arrangements (also shown) for varying the length of cut.



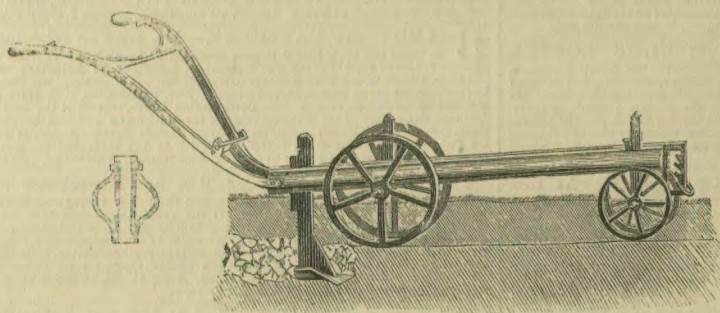
Mr. WM. CROSSKILL.—Stand 39.

A LIQUID MANURE, or WATERING CART, constructed of Iron. It will hold 200 gallons. The outlet valve (acted upon by an iron lever rod) is opened or closed, and the supply regulated by the driver; the spreading apparatus behind is adjusted on the principle of a pendulum, and preserves its level, and, consequently, the uniform distribution of the fluid over the most uneven surface, 6 feet broad-cast. This implement, invented and manufactured by Mr. William Crosskill, of the Beverley Iron Works, Hull, received honorary rewards from the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES of ENGLAND and IRELAND, the HIGHLAND SOCIETY of SCOTLAND, also the Agricultural Societies of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire.



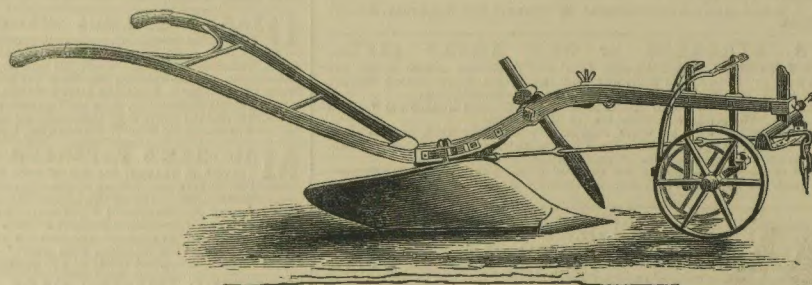
Mr. ALEXANDER DEAN, of Birmingham.—Stand 35.

A POTATO PULPING MILL. This mill acts on the grating principle, reducing the potato to a firm, smooth, and soft pulp, of the consistency of rich cream, from which the starch or flour for general use can be rapidly and economically manufactured. These are also made of various sizes, for horse or steam power, with dressing apparatus attached.



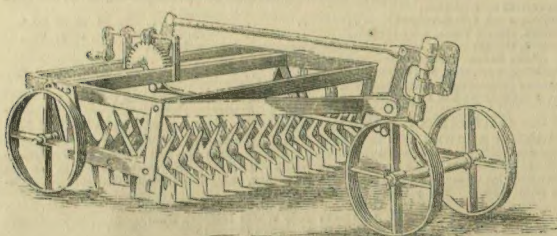
Mr. STRATTON, Bristol.—Stand 41.

READ'S SUB-PULVERISING PLOUGH obtained a £10 PRIZE at SHREWSBURY. Its mode of operating is shown in the Engraving. The beam is constructed of B. T. Stratton's patent corrugated iron, possesses immense strength, and is a most important implement.

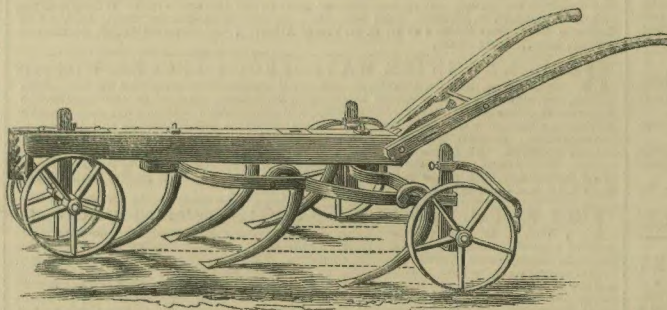


Mr. JNO. HOWARD.—Stand 69.

THE "CHAMPION PLOUGH," improved and manufactured by Mr. John Howard, of Bedford. To this excellent implement the first prize was awarded by the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND, at their meetings at LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, and SHREWSBURY; and was designated by P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., "The Champion Plough of England."

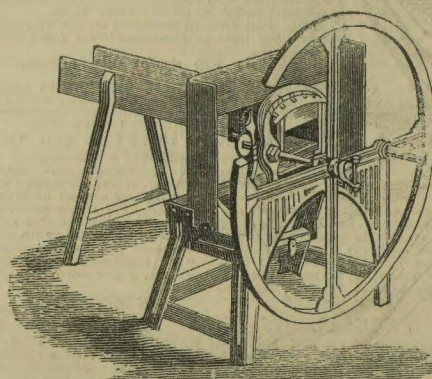


THE NORWEGIAN HARROW obtained a £10 PRIZE at SHREWSBURY, manufactured by Mr. Stratton, of Bristol. This is a new implement for pulverising the surface, and is, in the opinion of practical farmers, a valuable acquisition to agriculture.

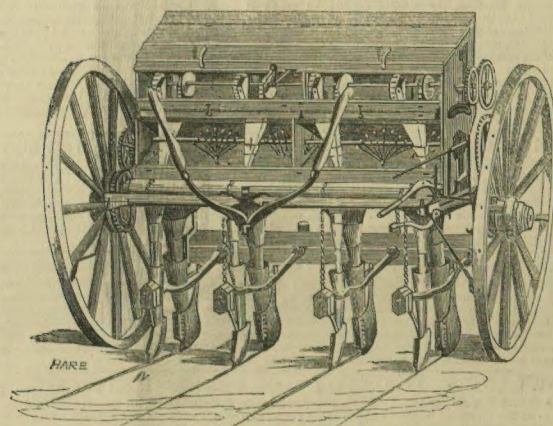


Mr. READ, 37, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.—Stand 64.

READ'S IMPROVED SCALIFIER is an appendage to his Patent Subsoil Pulverising Plough, manufactured and exhibited by himself, Mr. Stratton, of Bristol, and others. To the same frame, three broad shares may be adapted, for paring the surface of pea or bean stubble, from 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet 4 inches wide.

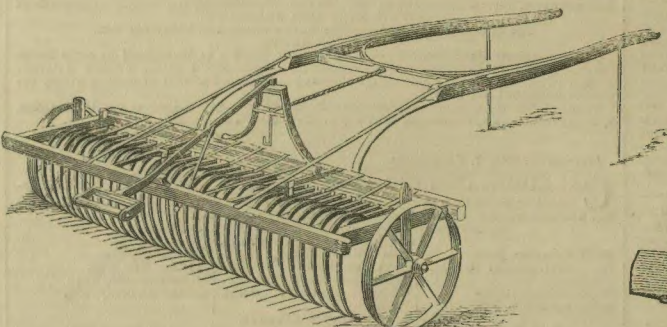


GARRETT and SON'S PATENT CHAFF CUTTER (Horse Power). The principal feature in this machine is, that the hay or straw is advanced by separate impulses to the cutting knife, thereby preventing any undue friction by pressure against the under surface of the blade. The lengths are adjusted from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., by simply shifting a bolt into the various holes made for that purpose.



Messrs. SANDERS and WILLIAMS.—Stand 76.

A PATENT HORSE-DRAG RAKE. This implement obtained the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND's prize, at Southampton, in 1844, and is one of the most useful implements employed by agriculturists. Messrs. Sanders and Williams, patentees, Bedford. Implements for similar purposes were exhibited by Messrs. Grant, of Stamford, Wedlake, Hornchurch, &c.



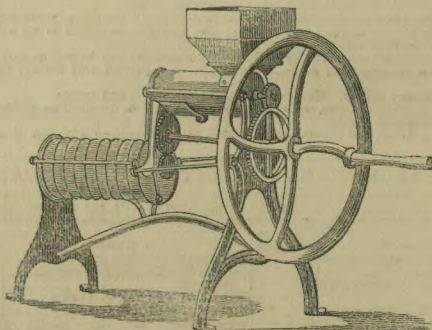
Mr. P. GARRETT.—Stand 47.

GARRETT and SON'S PATENT LEVER DRILL, for SEEDS and MANURE, having undergone several important improvements, is entitled to especial notice. 1st. It is adapted to drill corn or seeds, with or without manure, in any required quantities, and at any distance apart; the regular supply of manure being secured by a double-action stirrer, combining a perpendicular with a rotary motion. 2nd. As a simple corn or grass seed drill; an improved apparatus is adapted to regulate the delivery of seed up or down hill, and the steering machinery worked by the stag-horn levers behind, enables the attendant to keep the rows of corn perfectly parallel with the preceding course of the drill. 3rd. As a turnip and manure drill: the axle is made to slide so as to suit the different widths of ploughing, and fit it for either flat land or ridges. The deposited seed is slightly covered with soil by small chain-harrows, appended to the end of each lever.

GARRETT and SON'S BARLEY AVELER, or HUMMELLING MACHINE, (A) with registered improvements, exhibited for the first time at the meeting. It is for separating the Avel, or horn, from the Barley, which is performed in the most effectual manner. The small cylinder to which the hopper is affixed has within it a barrel of wood running the whole length, leaving about an inch space between it and the cylinder all round; on the outside of the barrel a number of short stubs are arranged in a spiral direction, from end to end; these stubs also forming segments of a screw, similar to Lowe's Patent Ship Propeller. Thus, when put to work, the barley, being admitted from the hopper, is allowed to fill the cylinder quite full; the barrel is then put in motion, and the stubs, passing through the mass of barley, break off every horn, at the same time screwing it forward towards the revolving cylindrical screen, through which, as it passes, it is cleansed of the broken horns and dust, presenting a fine sample, perfectly fitted for the market.

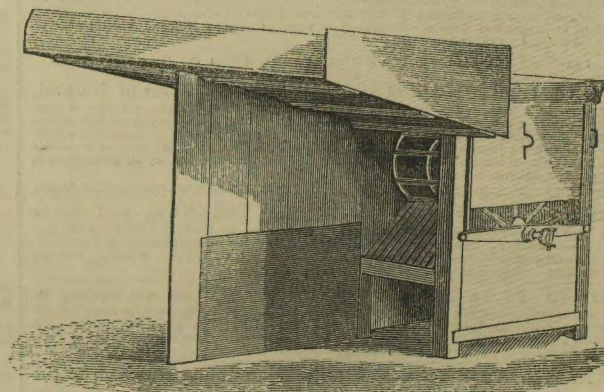
Mr. R. HORNBY, Grantham, Lincolnshire.—Stand 14.

HORNBY'S PATENT DRILL, (B) for CORN and GENERAL PURPOSES. PRIZE MACHINE, constructed with 10 coulters (for clearness, five only are shown in the Engraving), fitted with a rotary stirrer, with lever to throw the same in or out of work as the Drill travels, for depositing compost, bones, or other manures, either moist or dry. The ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND awarded prizes to this drill at LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, and DERBY.



Messrs. BARRETT, EXALL, and ANDREWES.—Stand 22.

A TWO-HORSE POWER THRASHING MACHINE, invented and manufactured by Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrewes, of Reading—the peculiarity of which consists in the concave, or breasting, being made to expand or contract, so that, at whatever distance it may be placed from the drum, that distance is equal throughout. This contrivance renders it applicable to all kinds of grain and clover.



PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL TO LIEUT. WAGHORN, R.N.—The services of Lieut. Waghorn are well known, and the daily-increasing importance of the relations of England with India, renders the Overland route between the mother country and her magnificent dependency—of which he was pioneer—one of the most remarkable improvements of the time. In fact, not only England, but Europe and even America, participate in the advantages which Mr. Waghorn's services have secured. Before Mr. Waghorn stepped forth to devote himself to a task of such magnitude, no part of India could be reached in less than four months. The mails from Bombay now reach England in about thirty-four days; and the regularity with which the Overland communication is conducted, is the practical demonstration of his original views on the subject. We are glad to perceive that a committee has been formed for marking the sense entertained of the advantages derived by the British Empire from Lieut. Waghorn's spirited enterprise.

DIRECTIONS FOR AFFIXING POSTAGE LABELS.—The most effectual plan is to dip the label wholly into water, to shake off the water immediately, and to press the label upon the letter with a piece of clean blotting paper. When the gum is dull in appearance, it will require rather more time and moisture to make it stick firmly, than when it is glossy. N.B.—The purpose of wetting the label wholly, is to counteract the tendency it has to curl up from the letter, when one side only is wetted, a tendency caused by the expansion of that side, as it imbibes the moisture.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, December 13, 1845.